

Previous references.

68
PST File No. 17 of 000

190

Serial Nos. 1-10

(Prisons)

Later references.

65

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 10

Major Part B. for

SUBJECT.

Purchase of an additional fly-shuttle
looms for the use of the Central Jail.

Sl. 1 From The Comptroller
no 5667.

D. 2.5.01

Requests to obtain the sanction of Govt
a permanent advance of Rs 1200/- to the Secy
Central Jail and Rs 100/- to the Secy of
Mysore Jail.

Sl. 2 S. 58 To The I. & of Prisons.

D 25.5.01

no 15788-1565

Forwarded the letter from Comptroller for favour of
opinion.

3. From the I.G. of Prisons.

No 844

D 1.6.01

agrees with the Comptroller and approves of
his recommendation to Govt to sanction
the advances.

324 To the I.G. of Prisons and the Comptroller.

D 17.6.01

No 16764-65

J 1668

Sanctions the advance proposed by the
Comptroller.

From the I.G. of Prisons.

D. 28.6.01

No 744

Submits for favorable consideration
10 orders of Govt letter from the Insp.
Central Jail suggesting the purchase of
rooms at the rate of 60/- each.

To the I.G. Prisons & the Comptroller.

No 862-63

18.7.01

Sanctions the purchase of rooms subject

Condition that the I.G. is able to find
some definite source from which
~~charge can be met~~

From the I.G. of Prisons.

31.7.01

No 1158.

Reports that the purchase may be made
out of the permanent advance sanctioned

Order, thereon. No.

Approved

Notes

Sibs & Sec?

I am not ~~sure~~ ^{sure}

Secretary

that even the present
proposal, to debit the cost-
of loans to permanent
advance, ^{which is not an item in the budget,} is correct.

Better to consult the Govt
first, I think.

By
9.8.01

To

The I. G. of Punjab
Campbell.

It is not correct of
course. The Insp^r Genl
may be told so &
asked to suggest
some other sanctioned
head of exp^{re}

Ans
21/8

Read: -

Letter N^o. $\frac{1158}{9}$ dated the
31st July 1901, from the Inspector
General of Prisons in Mysore
recommending with reference
to Govt. Pro: N^o. $\frac{862-63}{992}$ dated
the 18th ^{idem} July 1901, that the looms
be purchased out of the Per-
manent advance of Rs 1200
sanctioned for the Manufac-
-turing Department of the
Bangalore Central Jail in Govt
Pro: N^o. $\frac{16764-65}{91668}$ dated the 17th,
June 1901 and stating that
there are no other funds avail-
-able to meet the cost of the
said looms, which are required
entirely for the use of the jail
Manufactures.

Order

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Though chiefly a financial
matter still the respective
heads of divisions may be
consulted before we sanction
the Comptroller's proposal.

Sd/- Secy

15-5-07

Yes H. M.
21/8 - 7 Draft 21-8-07

J 1287.

SECTION <u>P 87</u>	OFFICE OF THE 12729 3-5-01. DEPARTMENT OF 189
FILE No. <u>1201-02</u>	
SERIAL No. <u>1</u>	

From

The Comptroller, Mysore Govt.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,

Rev. & Genl Dept.

Dated

Despatched

April

Received

No. 5667
No. ---

SUBJECT MATTER.

Requesting to obtain
the sanction of Govt.
for a permanent advance
of Rs. 1200/- to the Supr
of Central Jail and another
of Rs. 400/- to the Supr.
of the Mysore Jail.

Subd for order.

SN
14/5/01

60-5-667

9

ACCOUNT CURRENT DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, MYSORE GOVT.

Bangalore, 25th April 1901.

189

2-5-01

From

E. R. SUBRAYER, Esq.,

Comptroller, Mysore Govt.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,

General and Revenue Dept.

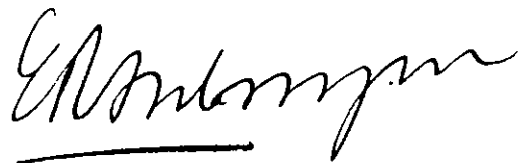
Sir,

In inviting reference to paras 132 to 136 of Mr. Biddulph's remarks against "advances for jail manufactures" in printed appendix E, I have the honor to state that, if it should meet with the approval of Government, I intend adopting from 1st July next the procedure suggested by Mr. Biddulph in the last of the paras quoted above. As this procedure will necessitate the grant of permanent advances I request that you will be so good as to obtain the sanction of Government for a permanent advance of Rs. 1200 to the Superintendent of the Central Jail Bangalore and another of Rs. 400 to the Superintendent of the Mysore Jail. These sums are slightly in excess of the average monthly expenditure in these jails on account of manufactures.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,



Comptroller.

V.U.C.

Printed Copy
put up -

APPENDIX E.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Paras.		Paras.
A. Class Funds ...	... 1—18	Account Current with Presidency Banks	281
B. Class Funds ...	... 19—63	Remittances ..	... 282—302
Deposits ...	... 64—119	Account with Her Majesty's Govt. ...	303—305
Advances ...	... 120—163	Mysore Railway 5 per cent Debenture	
Loans ...	... 164—267	Loan ...	... 306—307
Mysore Art-ware ...	... 268—274	Mysore Surplus Investment Account ...	308—311
Suspense ...	... 275—279	Balances not borne on Public Books ..	312—321
Royalty Account with Messrs Coutis and Co. ...	... 280		

APPENDIX E.

I. A CLASS FUNDS.

THE STERLING LOAN SINKING FUND.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

1. This is the balance of sums set aside
Credit balance Rs. 27,81,513 to meet the sterling loan of
£1,224,000—Rs. 1,63,82,801. The Secretary of State has fixed the annual instalment at £14,630 (see Appendix C).

STATE INSURANCE FUND.

2. The scheme is based on that adopted by the Post Office in British India for insurance of Postal employees and by the Oriental Life Assurance Company, Bombay, and the average premia charged by these two institutions were adopted.

3. It was found that the Postal Department charged more favourable rates than the Oriental up to 35 years of age, and the Oriental more favourable than the Postal Department beyond that age.

4. The scheme, which has evidently received very careful consideration, was introduced on the 1st December 1891.

5. It provides for the compulsory insurance of every State official whose pay is Rs. 10 per mensem and upwards, and for a deduction of 10 per cent of pay. In consideration of these terms Government undertakes to pay each subscriber a bonus on attainment of 55 years of age, or to his estate at death if earlier.

6. The maximum premium is limited to Rs. 50 per mensem.

7. The business of the institution is managed by a committee nominated by Government.

8. The accounts are audited annually before the 31st July by two accountants nominated by the committee.

9. There are 1,572 policies on the register. The income amounts at present to about Rs. 5,700 per mensem, the total sum assured at the end of February 1896 amounted to Rs. 14,89,502.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

10. Interest is calculated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent—the balance being invested in the State Savings Banks.

11. The Comptroller, who is *ex-officio* Secretary to the fund, keeps up a set of accounts in this capacity, and the realisations are regularly compared with the Comptroller's accounts received from the treasuries and their corrections certified to.

12. The accounts have been examined and appear in order. The cash book should show the actual charges paid for establishment, &c., and not the amount due or billed for.

13. It might be convenient if the register of policies had a running total showing the total value of policies issued to date.

14. The register of policies paid might also contain those lapsed and withdrawn and a running total to date of these. The difference between the totals on this register and on that of policies issued would show on any given date the actual number and value of policies outstanding on date.

12. This was the practice in previous years in order to arrive at the actual balance in favour of the fund exclusive of all liabilities. The procedure will be changed in future.

13—14. In certain cases as noted below the amounts entered in the register of policies are subject to alteration. It is not therefore possible to give a correct running total.

(1) Proposer failing to receive his policy in time *i. e.* before the next year of his age commences.

(2) Proposer undergoing a reduction in pay before he receives the Policy.

(3) Lapses

The register of policies paid is prescribed exclusively for recording the payments made, and it is not therefore convenient to include therein lapses and withdrawals.

The actual number and amount of policies on any date can be ascertained from the annual and quarterly reports and the current register.

PRIVATE CHARITIES.

15. This partakes of the nature of a trust fund and consists of sums deposited by various benefactors for charitable endowments.
Credit balance Rs. 3,17,000

16. Funds were received on deposit on the following terms—

(1) No deposit received below Rs. 3,000 or above Rs. 1,00,000.

(2) Interest allowed at 5 per cent.

(3) Deposits only accepted on behalf of *bona fide* benevolent, charitable, or educational institutions or objects.

(4) Bonds are required from depositors providing against any subsequent withdrawals.

17. The system is in abeyance pending the Maharaja's minority.

18. The accounts prove that the conditions have been adhered to; the income in each case being devoted to certain specified objects falling within the rules.

II. B CLASS FUNDS.

LOCAL FUNDS.

19. These funds are formed from the proceeds of a District Funds—
Credit balance Rs. 4,44,822 One Anna Cess
Village School Fund—
Credit balance Rs. 2,75,740 on each rupee of
Land Revenue;
a similar cess is
levied on collections of Sayer, Abkari,
Coffee, Salt, Forest produce, &c.

20. Seventy six per cent of these funds (except those noted below) are allotted to the District Fund, and 24 per cent to *Village School Funds* which is *Provincial*.

21. The funds at the disposal of District committees are spent on roads and communications required in the taluks in which the money is collected.

22. This fund receives 76 per cent of Local Funds General—
Credit balance...Rs. 4,90,528 cess on Abkari,
Miscellaneous
and Supari (in
six Districts) collections.

23. The income of this fund is held available to meet special grants for local purposes made under the authority of Government.

Note.—The accounts of these funds are audited by the Comptroller.

24. This is formed from a cess of one District Irrigation Fund—
Credit balance...Rs. 5,02,423 anna levied on
each rupee of
Survey Assessment
on wet lands, and is utilised for repairs to tanks in the Taluk or District.

25. The amount available during the ensuing year is notified to the Public Works Department and up to this sum expenditure can be made.

26. Each dispensary in the State is granted a fixed Medical Stores: Local Fund
Dispensaries—
Credit balance ...Rs. 9,333. allowance of
Rs. 10 per annum
for contingencies; any savings which accrue are credited to this fund which is devoted to any special purchase of medical stores.

27. The Senior Surgeon is the administering officer.

MUZRAI FUNDS.

28. This (a) fund is formed from the savings which
 (a) Muzrai Surplus Fund— have accrued
 Credit balance Rs. 33,143. from unexpended grants made
 (b) Muzrai Temple Fund— by Government
 Credit balance Rs. 3,37,952. for the maintenance and repair of temples and rest houses in the State.

29. It also comprises private donations from devotees and others, and miscellaneous receipts of temples.

30. This (b) fund is practically the property of private parties, and the balance is held in trust by Government. Of the balance, Rs. 2,10,700 are invested in Government securities.

31. The funds are controlled by District officers in charge of the Muzrai Fund.

32. Bills are received and audited in Establishment registers and Building registers.

33. Miscellaneous charges are passed on the counter-signature of the District officer. Special orders for unusual expenditure are recorded, and certain recurring charges are passed against recorded sanctions of Government.

34. At the same time accounts are submitted to the Muzrai Secretary to Government by the administering officers, but the net results of the accounts kept by the Comptroller and the Secretary are only compared once a year at the Dasara.

35. Monthly extracts of the Comptroller's accounts should be furnished to the Secretary; any difference would at once be detected, and there would be little or no difference to reconcile at the end of the year.

35. The monthly abstracts showing in detail the receipts and payments under all service and debt heads sent to Government are available to the Muzrai Secretary for check with his accounts. He will however be consulted in the matter.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

36. There are in all 107 Municipalities as noted in the margin
 Credit balance Rs. 3,34,308.

Bangalore	17	Hassan...	13
Kolar ...	11	Kadur ...	8
Tumkur...	16	Chitaldrug	9
Shimoga	14		
Mysore ..	19		107

37. The marginal figures† show the receipts, disbursements and balance for 1894-95, and, compared with those for 1884-85, they exhibit a considerable growth of income.

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.	
†1884-85	2,08,737	3,09,106	3,01,436	2,14,407	
1894-95	2,57,167	5,80,893	5,09,692	3,34,308	
Increase.	50,370	2,77,737	2,08,256	1,19,901	

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

38. There does not appear to have been any undue accumulation of funds, the figures for a period of ten years showing little variation between receipts and disbursements in any given year.

39. The accounts are all audited in detail in the Comptroller's office. Test audit was applied to the Shimoga District and the deficiencies apparent in the Treasury Audit branch already brought to notice were found to have occurred in this branch.

40. Any modifications which the audit office may find necessary are entered on the original accounts submitted by Municipalities, and these are returned to enable the officers concerned to correct the office copies of their accounts.

41. Much delay occurs in the final return of the original accounts to the Comptroller.

42. I am inclined to think that the use of a form in which the necessary corrections might be entered and which would provide for an acknowledgment on the part of the administering officer that he had carried out these corrections would be preferable to the transmission backwards and forwards of original documents.

43. Annual statements are prepared from the classified abstract for submission to Government.

44. A comparison of these with the books shows that while the figures submitted to Government and intimated to the District officers exhibit a closing balance on 30th June 1895 of Rs. 3,83,837, the ledger shows a balance as noted above of Rs. 3,34,308 on that date.

45. It is explained that a difference has been in existence ever since the Municipal accounts first came under the Comptroller's audit in 1892-93.

46. The difference is said to be due to adjustments made by the Comptroller but not carried out by Municipal officers.

39. The explanation given against the various remarks under the Treasury Audit branch in Appendix D will apply to this branch also.

40 to 42. Formerly from the three following annual statements *viz.*

I Statement showing the income of the municipalities during the year,

II Statement showing the expenditure,

III Statement showing octroi collection,

received from the Deputy Commissioners, one consolidated statement for the whole province used to be made and submitted to Government.

A regular system of audit of Municipal accounts was organized in 1892-93 and the clerks in the District offices being still new to the work there have still been many imperfections. At first we used to send statements of corrections as suggested but the adjustments were not made in the accounts concerned punctually and systematically in the districts and so the present practice of sending original accounts with corrections was adopted with the result that it has been found to work more satisfactorily.

43 to 56. From the commencement there were differences, and no verification was made. When the districts were broken up in 1882-83 after famine and re-constituted later on in 1885-86, no attempts were made to verify these balances and to transfer them to different Districts and Municipalities concerned. These circumstances have added greatly to the difficulty of tracing out differences and effecting necessary adjustments. However since 1892-93 the year in which a special branch was formed in this office for auditing these accounts in detail, three out of eight district balances have been examined, and the rest will be done this year.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

47. A further difference exists between the figures exhibited in the $\pm$ Statements of Treasury officers for the month of June 1895, when the aggregate closing balances of the year work out to Rs. 3,96,804.

48. No attempt seems to have been made to reconcile the differences between the $\pm$ memos and the accounts.

49. Thus there are three sets of figures representing the closing balance which vary considerably—

	Rs.
Ledger	...
Balance-intimated to Dy. Comr.	3,83,837
+ Imprest	5,517
	3,89,384

Balances shown in Treasury officer's $\pm$ memos
3,96,804

50. There is a small difference of Rs. 10 between the figures communicated to the District officers and those contained in the statement submitted to Government.

51. I understand that the matter is being looked into.

52. It is noticed that the Treasury $\pm$ memos, of Municipal accounts seldom if ever accompany the Treasury accounts.

53. At this time (early in June) the District accounts for April have all been received and are under audit, while no Municipal accounts have been received since December.

54. As the last published account of the transactions of Municipalities is for 1892-93, I have had the following epitomé of those for 1894-95 prepared.

55. This statement again shows a closing balance which differs from the others quoted above.

Statement showing Municipal Receipts and Expenditure of the Province during 1894-95.

Heads of Receipts.		Amount.	Heads of Expenditure.		Amount.
		Rs.			Rs.
1 Octroi	...	1,47,521	1 Interest on debt	...	1,006
2 Tax on houses and buildings	...	1,30,469	2 Head office	...	26,159
3 License receipts	...	33,681	3 Collection	...	21,579
4 Carriage tax	...	397	4 Conservancy	...	1,11,733
5 Tax on animals	...	539	5 Police	...	71
6 Mohatarfa taxes	...	1,14,082	6 Registration of births and deaths	...	966
7 Rents	...	20,149	7 Lighting	...	31,656
8 Fines	...	98	8 Public works	...	1,77,260
9 Miscellaneous	...	1,09,481	9 Charitable grants	...	38,493
10 Loans	...	17,936	10 Contribution towards education	...	36,106
11 Advances	...	44,213	11 Miscellaneous	...	33,328
			12 Payment of debt	...	2,000
			13 Advances	...	58,351
Total Receipts	...	6,18,565	Total Expenditure	...	5,38,708
Opening balance	...	3,09,537	Closing balance	...	3,89,394
Grand Total	...	9,28,102	Grand Total	...	9,28,102

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

56. It is evident that there has been a want of proper system; that corrections made in the accounts rendered to the Comptroller have either not been carried out in the Municipal offices or improperly done, and *vice versa*, the result being a state of confusion which it will take much labour to set right. So far back as 1878 Mr. Westland, in his Inspection Report, noticed the difference between balances shown in the Comptroller's ledger and those claimed by Municipalities.

GUMRUZ FUND.

57. This fund derives its income from the interest on investments, sale proceeds of garden produce, and savings from certain allowances made by Government for the upkeep of the tombs and gardens. It is administered by the Muzrai officer.

58. The invested funds should be treated as charitable endowments.

58. Government will be addressed on the point.

SAYER AND OTHER COLLECTIONS PAYABLE TO INAMDARS.

59. There are certain Inam villages the revenues of which go to the support of certain inamdars. The sayer revenues in these villages are collected by village servants—90 per cent for the benefit of the inamdars and 10 per cent are credited to Government; of this, 5 per cent is paid to the village servants and 5 per cent remains to the credit of Government. Payments are passed on the Treasury officer's certificate of sufficient balances. No check is exercised over this expenditure.

59. Under Deputy Accountant General's Circular No. 124, dated 19th November 1863, allowances deducted from sayer and other collections were ordered to be credited under a separate head styled 'Allowances deducted from sayer and other collections' and payments made on separate bills pre-audited by this office. The payments were virtually refunds of collections. According to the procedure observed for the refund of revenue collections, the Deputy Accountant General directed in his Cir. No. 292, dated 21st June 1865 that a certificate* in the form prescribed therein should be attached to the bill to enable this office to authorize payment. The same practice has been followed. The Comptroller General instructed in 1878 on the report of Sir J. Westland's inspection that such amounts should be credited to deposits and that payments should then be made under the rules for deposit audit, but the reasons for not carrying out these instructions are not known.

MILITARY FUNDS.

Credit balance—		
Sillabdar Stable Fund	Rs. 725	
Chanda Fund	50,135	
Barr Lines Repair Fund	2,117	
Manure Fund	1,178	
Stallion Fund	2,222	
Cloth Surplus Fund	2,842	
Debit balance—Equipment account	Rs. 79,519	

60 These are of the usual nature of regimental funds and are merely banking accounts—the management of the funds resting with the Military Secretary. There is no check over details.

* Certified that the above sums have been realized and credited in the Treasury accounts of this District for.....

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

61. The Equipment Fund balance represents balance of stock on hand and advances recoverable from troopers and sepoy.

PRIVATE ESTATES UNDER GOVT. MANAGEMENT.

62. This is the balance at credit of an account which receives
 Rs. sums credited and debited by District officers in charge of the estates. No check can be applied by the accounts branch. The balance is reconciled with that shown by the Revenue Secretary once a year.

Credit balance... 24,008

63. Monthly extracts should be furnished to the Secretary of items appearing on the Comptroller's books for purposes of comparison and check.

63. Will receive attention.

III. DEPOSITS.

REVENUE AND JUDICIAL DEPOSIT.

Revenue—Credit
 balance Rs. 5,99,429
 Judicial—Credit
 balance Rs. 98,711

64. The prescribed registers of receipt and payment are kept.

65. No annual accounts. Particulars or Clearance registers have been kept until quite recently when Clearance registers were introduced.

65. From the Deputy Accountant General's Circular No. 1198, dated 3rd April 1875 it will appear that only annual balance statements were required to be sent. In a subsequent Circular No. 1262, dated 22nd March 1876, annual account particulars of deposits were directed to be sent according to codal instructions, but the statements received were only balance statements showing the items that remained unpaid on the 31st March 1876 although they were headed 'Annual Accounts Particulars.' It is not known why the circular orders did not take effect. In the circular letter No. 6158 dated 9th March 1878 only annual balance statements were called for. In the circular issued subsequently, the term Annual Accounts Particulars was used instead of annual balance statement. Whatever it may be, the statements received annually were in reality annual balance statements although they were called 'Annual Account Particulars.'

In 1893-94 when the form of Clearance Register was circulated to be adopted instead of Annual Accounts Particulars, the use of it was closely studied and at once introduced discontinuing the annual balance statement.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

66. No. proof sheets have been kept. (For. 112.)

67. A check is exercised in a round-about method which is not at all systematic.

68. Each District submits quarterly to the Comptroller for transmission to Government a statement of *all outstanding items to date in detail*.

69. These statements are submitted *months* in arrears; those for 31st December 1895 had not all come in on the 24th April by which time those for 31st March should have been due.

70. There is no board kept to show due and actual date of receipt.

71. The preparation of these quarterly returns must cause an enormous amount of labour, the more so that much laxity exists in the scrutiny applied by District officers to the items brought on Deposit.

72. These include all sorts of items which should be credited elsewhere; in spite of instructions on the subject, the same errors constantly recur.

73. No plus and minus memorandum accompanies the monthly accounts as directed in Article 369 C. A. Code.

74. Generally speaking, the deposit accounts and check are in a very unsatisfactory state.

75. It is impossible for me to work out the balances according to year of receipt; it would take up more time than I can spare, but if the proof sheets are to be introduced, and it is most important that they should be, it will have to be done.

76. In order to arrive at the figures required to open the proof sheets, say for 1896-97, it will be necessary to take up the extract receipt registers for 1895-96 and

66 to 75. No proof sheet was maintained from the commencement, though it was prescribed in the Comptroller General's Circular No. 196 of 17th January 1875. However, along with the introduction of Clearance Register in 1893, the question of introducing proof sheets was also considered, but as the balances were checked and statements submitted to Government quarterly for review, proof sheets were not considered very necessary. These will be maintained in addition to the quarterly statements, unless the Government dispenses with the latter.

Under Deputy Accountant General's Circulars on the subject of deposits, several items prohibited in the Code were allowed in this province on special considerations. In recent years the deposits have been reviewed in this office with greater attention than before and a plus and minus Memorandum furnished annually.

The rules prescribed by the Comptroller General were never introduced into this office in their entirety, the accounts hitherto maintained in this office being only:—

- (1) Extract Register of receipts.
- (2) Do payments.
- (3) Quarterly balance statements.
- (4) Annual balance statements with a plus and minus memo at foot.

These are at once simple and intelligible, though somewhat more laborious than the processes prescribed in the Code, and have hitherto worked well.

There was a difference of only Rs. 1,208 between the book balances and those shown in the deposit accounts at the close of 1894-95 accumulated during a long period of 32 years. This too has been traced and adjusted in the accounts of 1895-96 which shows that sufficient check has been exercised in connection with deposits and that the present system has been working so far satisfactorily. The proof sheets and broad sheets which are the only statements now wanting in this system, will be introduced as additional checks.

76.—80. Balances can easily be calculated according to year of receipt in a short time from the statement of balances of the last quarter which have already been verified with

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

take out the payments made during 1895-96 against receipts month by month.

Comptroller's Notes.

the Treasury statements according to the existing system and found to agree with the ledger balances. This statement contains unadjusted items in detail from 1892-93 to 1895-96 entered in order of date. The items of each of these years require to be simply totalled in order to get the requisite figures for opening a proof sheet for 1896-97. These totals are even now available in a foot note given in the Clearance Register of 1895-96. There is therefore no necessity for any "working backwards" "or cooking up."

A Proof sheet for 1896-97 has already been opened.

77. Similarly, the extract receipts for 1894-95 will have to be so treated.

78. The balance of re-payments during each month of 1895-96 will have to be shown as for 1893-94 and previous years.

79. This process is of course working backwards and practically amounts to cooking the proof sheet, but it is the only way in which a beginning can be made, and it is absolutely necessary that the proof sheets should be introduced next year.

80. As regards balances to open the proof sheets these must be picked out from the quarterly return submitted by District officers of balances outstanding on 30th June 1896.

81. There should be four deposit receipt registers in current use, *viz.*, those for current and last year, and the clearance registers for two years preceding these again.

82. Taking the balances on 30th June 1895, they were as follow—

	Rs.
Balance Rev. Deposits 30th June 1895 as	
per ledger ...	5,98,919
Ditto ditto as per Accounts ...	5,99,947
Difference ...	1,028
Balance Judl. Deposits 30th June 1895 as	
per ledger ...	98,711
Ditto ditto as per Accounts ...	98,711

83. The check over these consists in comparing the last quarterly statement of the year furnished by the District officers, with the monthly statements of deposits also received from the Districts.

84. The figures for each District are then entered in a broad-sheet and the total transactions of the Province are thus arrived at.

85. The Book Department does not take any steps to compare these results with the general books, but the Superintendent, Deposit Branch, compared them.

85. We have had no separate Superintendents for the Book and Deposit Branches.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

86. The difference under revenue deposits noted above was investigated after the year was over. This investigation resulted in the preparation of various explanatory memoranda which up to the middle of May 1896 had not been scrutinized or examined or approved by any responsible officer.

87. No adjustments have as yet been made, and so far as the accounts go, the difference still exists.

Comptroller's Notes.

86 & 87. The difference of Rs. 1,028 under Revenue Deposits had been scrutinized and a memo of explanation drawn up, but before it had been passed by the Assistant Comptroller or Comptroller and entered in the Transfer Book, it had to be shown to the Deputy Auditor General as an explanation for the difference which has since been adjusted.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

88. The Banks were opened in 1879, and the following statistics show their position at close of 1894-95—

1. Number of Banks open—69-
2. Number of Accounts open—8,343
3. Deposits during 1894-95—Rs. 17,08,910
4. Withdrawals—Rs. 16,34,233
5. Balance—Rs. 30,19,335-0-3

89. The accounts were kept in the treasuries and Comptroller's office, according to the system in force when the Comptroller General managed the savings banks in British India.

90. There are no rules in existence for the guidance of the accounts office, but the procedure originally adopted has been handed on and in course of time has become more or less deficient in some particulars.

91. There are no indexes to depositors' ledgers.

92. Postings of all accounts from July to November 1894 were done about the middle of January 1895. It was explained that owing to insufficient establishment it was not found possible to close the books for 1893-94, work cut interest, &c., and open new accounts and keep current work up to date at the same time.

90. The particular deficiencies are explained against succeeding paras.

91. Up to 1881-82 indexes were opened for depositors' ledgers, and as the number of depositors considerably rose (from about 2,000 and odd in 1881-82 to about 8,000 in 1894-95) the opening of index for each ledger was found to involve much labor without adequate advantage, reference to the ledger folios of depositors' accounts being facilitated by the serial numbers of different accounts given in the journal. The indexes were therefore not opened.

92. The sum of Savings Bank balance is over 30 lakhs, number of depositors over 8,000 and we have only two Accountants for this work Government will be solicited to grant increase of establishment.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

93. The original rules required certain weekly returns from banks: these are not submitted, and I do not think they are needed.

94. *Annual Return of Open Accounts.*—These are submitted from each district; there is no broad-sheet to check their receipt and disposal.

95. Special numbers are not assigned to each separate bank and cannot therefore be quoted on all pass books, accounts, &c., as required by rule.

96. Depositors are not classified from the index cards according to occupation, as professional, domestic, commercial, agricultural, industrial.

97. There is no means of knowing how many open accounts exist in each district except by counting them up in the ledgers. A simple plus and minus memo at the beginning of each ledger would furnish the necessary information.

98. The total annual receipts and payments are checked with the annual lists of open accounts received from each District. A memorandum is prepared from the Treasury lists of payments and cash accounts of the debits and credits to savings banks and this is checked with the several District returns.

99. The rules provide for a ledger in which the district journals shall be entered month by month and the postings totalled and balanced; the ledger being intended to serve as a link between the accounts of the savings bank branch and the general books in the book department.

100. Such check, which is a fundamental principle in all accounts offices, is entirely omitted in this as in other branches of the office: an annual comparison is effected but not methodically or in the manner prescribed.

93. From the commencement no weekly returns were received.

94. No separate register was ever maintained to show when they were received and how disposed of, but the date of receipt is readily ascertainable from the Date Stamp of office impressed on the returns themselves or on the covering dockets, and their disposal from the instructions issued by this office to Treasury officers on such returns.

95. No rule of this kind is in the Comptroller General's Circular. Names of Banks are given on the Pass Books.

96. It was not usual to compile these Statistics as they were not required by Government. But a classified statement was prepared for 1893-94 specially under orders of Government. Similar statements will be prepared in future.

97. This is not prescribed in the Comptroller General's rules, nor was any necessity felt for such information. The memo may show the number at the beginning of each year, but not the number on any date, unless the plus and minus memo is posted every month. The former information can be obtained from the annual return of open accounts referred to against para 94 *supra*.

99.—100. In the rules prescribed by the Comptroller General, which are followed in this office, no such provision is made and the ledger referred to was never maintained from the commencement. A monthly broad-sheet as in the case of other deposits will serve the purpose and will be opened.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

101. No transfer entries are prepared so as to bring the amount of dead accounts on to the general books.

The Savings Bank Branch shows	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of deposits on 30th			
June 1895	30,19,335	0	3
The General Books show Balance.	30,23,286	7	4
Difference	3,951	7	1
Dead Accounts	3,784	2	9
Difference unexplained ...	167	4	4

102. In answer to my enquiries what this difference meant, it was explained that it must be due to dead accounts, but as no transfer entry of the amounts of such accounts had been passed through the books, and no abstract of these items existed, I had to work out the details myself. It turned out that the difference exhibited had been noticed, and an attempt to discover its origin had been made, though up to date without success.

103. A regular systematic comparison of the accounts with the books *monthly*, and the proper preparation of transfer entries would have enabled the office to note at once in which month the error began.

104. From the memorandum at head of this note it will be seen that the deposits and withdrawals for the year differ by only Rs. 74,677 in favour of deposits.

105. Nothing in the shape of an annual report on this branch appears to have been compiled.

MUNICIPAL DEPOSITS.

106. These are the deposits of Municipalities whose accounts are audited by the Comptroller.

Credit balance ... Rs. 13,739

107. This sum includes deposits of Mysore and Bangalore District Municipalities only, the orders directing the separate account of Municipal deposits being of recent date, others will eventually be included.

PALACE DEPOSITS.

108. This is the balance of an account current with the Palace Controller.

Credit balance... 2,63,279

109. The account is credited with the interest on Government securities held in the name of the Dewan on behalf of the Maharaja's private estate, interest and dividends on shares and debentures, and

Comptroller's Notes.

101. & 102. The amounts of Dead Accounts should always be available for payment to parties whenever they are claimed. The rules prescribed by the Comptroller General do not lay down that such amounts should be transferred to a separate head of account under 'Public Debt.' They are therefore allowed to remain under 'Savings Bank Deposits Balance.' There are two separate accounts showing the balances under 'Open Accounts and Dead Accounts.' The total of these two balances is the balance shown under Savings Bank Deposits in the General Accounts. However the balance under Debt Account has since been transferred to a separate head of account under Public Debt as laid down in the Manual of the Accountant General, Madras.

The difference of Rs. 167-4-4 is under investigation and will be adjusted.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

other miscellaneous receipts paid into treasuries for credit of the Palace Account.

110. The chief item is the annual grant for the Maharaja's civil list of 14 lakhs.

111. On the debit side appear all sorts of payments made by the Comptroller, either fixed recurring charges for salaries or tradesmen's bills, ordered for payment by the Palace Controller; or lump sums placed at credit of the balance account from time to time with the Mysore branch of the Bank of Madras.

112. The receipts are all paid into the Huzur or Mysore Treasury.

113. The payments occur chiefly at the Huzur Treasury, but a few also appear in the accounts of other Districts.

114. The vouchers are all filed with the District accounts, but I think it would be better if there were files of vouchers to support each month's accounts.

115. Copies of this account are furnished monthly to the Palace Controller but there is nothing to show that he accepts the figures, and this should be remedied.

115. No provision is made for intimation of such acceptance in the order of Government under which these accounts are furnished. The Palace Controller could of course question or call for further information of any doubtful items. He will be addressed on the point.

116. Regular recurring charges are audited in the gazetted audit register for salaries; in the establishment audit register for a small establishment charge; and for pensions in the pension audit register specially set apart for these pensions.

CHAMRAJ BAHADUR.

117. An allowance of Rs. 1,200 a month is made to Devaparthiva Raj Bahadur, an illegitimate grandson of a former Maharaja, and will lapse at his death.

Credit balance ...	Rs. 22,425	
(of which Rs. 21,500 are invested in Government securities).		

118. Meantime Rs. 600 per mensem is retained by Government and invested from time to time in Government securities on behalf of his son.

SIVARAMRAJ BAHADUR.

119. An allowance of Rs. 1,200 a month is granted under similar circumstances and on similar terms to the last except that Rs. 400 per mensem is retained and invested.

Credit balance	Rs. 11,141
(of which Rs. 9,200 are invested).	

V. ADVANCES.

PERMANENT ADVANCES.

120. The ledger balance is as shown in the margin, but the District details only work up to Rs. 13,485, showing a difference of Rs. 2,021.

120. The Comptroller General directed in his letter of 1878 on the report of Sir J. Westland that the entries in the Register should be totalled and agreed with the Ledger Balance, but no action appears to have been taken on this, and the same state of things has been allowed to continue. An examination of the balance along with other Debt Accounts has been instituted and the difference will be shortly adjusted.

121. The accounts are kept in a register by Districts; advances are not numbered consecutively, and the acknowledgments are not filed and bear no number. The old acknowledgments are not destroyed.

121. The acknowledgments are filed with the letters received and will be destroyed in due course as old records.

122. Separate money columns for each year are not kept; no annual totals are made, and there is no broad-sheet. The whole system is imperfect, and as worked it is impossible to expect the register balances to agree with the ledger. There are no signs of any supervision or check.

122. As alteration in the amount of permanent advances is entered as a separate transaction the old ones being cancelled, no necessity was felt for a money column for each year. The form prescribed in the Code will hereafter be adopted. No Broad-sheets had ever been kept, but will be opened now.

FOREST WORKING CHARGES.

123. The ledger shows a balance of				Rs. 87,173-
Debit balance	...	Rs.	1,23,277	2-6 as
		Rs.	a.	brought for-
Balance	..	87,173	2 6	ward from
Net Debits	...	3,10,715	13 7	the year
				1892-93.
Total	...	3,97,889	0 1	This must
				be accepted.
Net Credits as per	2,98,941-1-7			
Forest account.				
Treasuries	...	1,601-12-8		
		3,00,542	14 3	
Balance	...	97,346	1 10	
Balance as per ledger.		96,646	9 10	
Less shown on 30th June	699 8 0			
1894.				

The gross debits are as under—

	Rs.
Forest advances proper	...
Khedda advances shown under Forest advances.	2,71,025
	41,200
	3,12,225

124. These figures include refunds made into the treasuries by Forest officers, which are charged a second time to Advances in

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

the Forest account, as per contra credit appearing in the same month and accounts besides the credit in the Treasury in cancellation of the original debit. The net transactions were—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Forest advances	2,69,515	13	7
Khedda advances	41,200	0	0
	3,10,715	13	7

or, in other words, Rs. 1,509-2-5 were both debited and credited to Advances during 1893-94 on account of cash recoveries.

125. Under the present system an amount that is refunded into the treasury by a Forest officer undergoes three sets of adjustments, namely—

(1) The amount when first drawn is debited to Forest remittances in the Treasury and credited to Forest remittances in the Forest account.

(2) The amount is charged off at once in the Forest accounts under "Advances for conservancy and works," and when it is refunded into the treasury by the Forest officer, credit is given to advances in cancellation of the original debit and again charged to advances. This last debit is cleared by the credit given in the Treasury Account to advances.

126. The charges, as per the Forest Abstract, are as under—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Forest	2,41,302	15	6
Khedda	57,638	2	1
	2,98,941	1	7

whereas the ledger shows Rs. 3,02,751-8-8 or a difference of Rs. 2,301-4-8, which is accounted for by the following—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Excess shown over Khedda account figures	699	8	0
Recoveries credited in District treasuries	1,601	12	8
	2,301	4	8

127. Rs. 699-8-0 was disallowed by this office on the bill for working charges for June 1894, and should have been shown net in accordance with the practice adopted in this office. (The item was actually adjusted by the Conservator in his accounts for March 1895, but was not brought on the Comptroller's book, so that the difference still exists). In fact the details were posted net and totalled in ink. This total was afterwards struck out and a gross total posted in pencil. In making the total for the year the gross figures were taken into

125. The three sets of adjustments have not been fully explained. The second debit to "Advances" is to cancel the credit given in the "Treasury Account" under "Forest Advances" for money refunded by Forest Department. One of the three sets of adjustments though redundant maintains an exact record of the transactions. This mode of adjustment has been followed in this office from the commencement but the correct method would be to debit in the "Forest Account" under "Forest Remittances" the amount refunded to Treasury and to credit it in the "Treasury Account" under "Forest Remittances." This question together with the treatment of the "Forest Accounts" will be considered in consultation with the Conservator of Forests and Government orders obtained thereon in due course.

127 and 128. The examples given relate chiefly to differences of Rs. 699-8-0 in the Khedda Account and Rs. 92-10-3 in the Kadur District Account. These are apparently clerical errors and not due to the system of account *vide* explanation in Appendix D. against Forest Department.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

account and the books posted ; subsequently the gross total was struck out and a net total shown, and hence a difference in the figure as per Forest account and those brought on the ledger. The balance was consequently reduced by Rs. 699-8-0. The other item, namely Rs. 1,601-12-8, appears as receipt in District Treasuries and consequently is in excess of the Forest abstract. Out of this Rs. 1,509-2-5 were both debited and credited by the Forest officers to the head Advances, and Rs. 92-10-3 appears as a credit in the Kadur cash account for June as a correction made under advice from the Treasury Officer. It should have been shown in the Forest account also for the sake of uniformity of practice.

128. The foregoing exemplifies the inconvenience of the method adopted for dealing with Forest accounts noticed under Appendix D. Unauthorised corrections and alterations in pencil result in differences between figures in various stages of the accounts which it is difficult and almost impossible at times to reconcile.

129. The balance at close of 1894-95 was Rs. 1,23,294-6-8 as shown in the disbursement abstracts, which, as has been explained elsewhere, are only prepared once a year instead of monthly.

130. But no one thought of satisfying himself that the Forest Department recognise this balance as correct, and indeed there is no means adopted to prove this balance.

130. The balances are reviewed by the Inspector General as this office has no means of checking the outstandings against the Forest subordinates and contractors.

Balance as per District Forest Officer's statements	...	...	Rs. 86,217
Disallowed by Inspector General from working charge bills	...	...	42,214
			1,28,431
Less erroneously added	...	...	2,212
Net Total as per Inspector General's statement	...	...	1,26,219
Balance as per Comptroller's books	...	...	1,23,277
			2,942
Difference still to be explained	...	...	

The difference of Rs. 2,942 will be analyzed and adjusted shortly.

JAIL MANUFACTURE ADVANCES.

131. Accounts are received monthly from the Bangalore Central and the Mysore and Shimoga District Jails.
Debit balance Rs. 5,079

132. The practice obtaining in this Province is to charge to a head "Advances for Jail Manufactures" all amounts drawn by the Superintendents of Jails either for the purchase of raw materials or for the payment of incidental charges connected with

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

the manufacture of articles for sale. All receipts, whether on account of sales to the public or supplies to Government departments, are credited to the Advance head, and an adjusting entry made at the end of the year transferring the excess of credits over debits to "Sale proceeds of Jail Manufactures." This system requires a great deal more of accounting and adjustment and a closer scrutiny (as regards the balance outstanding) than the system in vogue in British India where the cost of the Jail Department is shown in the public accounts as the cost of the service as a whole without reference to the details of the service rendered, *vide* Article 95 (I) (A), C. A. Code, although Jail Manufactures is a branch of a service department constituted upon commercial principles, and as such allowed to charge other public departments for services rendered or articles supplied, Article 95 VI, C. A. Code.

133. Amounts received into the treasuries on account of sale proceeds of Jail Manufactures are credited in India to Service Head XVI B Law and Justice, Jails. Book adjustments are made in the audit office only for supplies exceeding Rs. 50 made to public departments. The department concerned being charged and credit afforded to Jails by a reduction of charges against "Purchase of raw materials."

134. Accepting the present system, the following remarks suggest themselves.

135. A manufacture account is received monthly showing on the Debit side—

- (1) Cash in hand.
- (2) Amount realised on account of credit sales with a $\pm$ memo and list of credit sales.
- (3) Cash sales.

No check can be exercised on the last two items by this office.

- (4) Amount received from treasuries.

This amount is checked with the debits in the Treasury accounts on account of "Advances for Jail Manufactures." As this amount is posted from the original receipts of the Jail Superintendent, there is no necessity for a further acknowledgment from him.

- (5) Supplies to Government departments are both debited and credited in the accounts.

(6) Charges on account of work—instructors (establishment charges), purchase of raw materials, and contingencies are credited in the accounts and a balance worked out.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

136. It would greatly simplify matters, in fact this account could be done away with altogether, if, instead of drawing advances from the treasury and making payments out of such advances, the Superintendent would present to the treasury bills in the ordinary way for charges incurred (which would be paid out of the permanent advance) as regards contingencies and establishment bills for pay of work instructors. These bills would then be subject to regular audit, which is not now the case, and would be charged to "Advances for Jail Manufactures." All that need be sent in future would be a quarterly statement of supplies made to public departments with vouchers in support. Adjustments should be made immediately on receipt of these quarterly statements instead of the present practice of accumulating accounts for the whole year before adjusting these charges. If Article 95 (XI) C. A. C. regarding cash payment for supplies of Rs. 50 and under were enforced, it would further reduce the work of this office, the present practice being to adjust all supplies by book transfer, no matter what the cost be.

137. I notice that five items aggregating Rs. 615-14-10 were omitted from the adjustments made at the end of 1894-95 for want of certain information.

138. As there is no June *Final* adjustments, these items were perforce put off for adjustment in 1895-96. They have not yet been adjusted; the reason given is that the adjustment is made at the end of the year—they should of course have been adjusted on receipt of the information called for.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

139. There is no broad-sheet of these.

Debit balance... Rs. 12,289 These figures
come straight
from the ledger.

ADVANCES FOR RELIEF WORKS.

140. These are advances to relief tank works, wells, &c.
Debit balance ... Rs. 13,059.

141. A register is kept by Districts under each head of relief in which advances and recoveries are posted. There is nothing to show that any one scrutinizes it.

142. An annual statement is prepared from this, showing the transactions for each District under the several heads.

143. This balance agrees with the ledger, but the book department have not made any general comparison of the accounts with the book.

136. Instructions on the same lines had been issued by the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the report of Sir James Westland, but no action had been taken thereon. The suggestions now made will receive due consideration.

140 to 143. The quarterly statements prepared from these registers are verified with the books before submission to Government and to the District officers concerned. No formal entry of 'agreed with the books' is made on these registers as it was not the practice to do so. It will be insisted upon in future.

SUPPLY OF LIQUOR BY MESSRS. PARRY & Co.

144. The explanation of the nature of this advance is afforded in the note on Excise Appendix D.
Debit balance...Rs. 33,874

145. This is the balance of value of liquor purchased from Messrs. Parry & Co., and which remains unsold at the end of the year.

146. It agrees with the Bangalore Treasury Officer's figures as shown in his monthly statement of payments to Parry & Co., and sales in each District.

147. Probably the Excise Commissioner should be asked to acknowledge the correctness of the balance shown.

148. No statement is sent to the Excise Department of the figures appearing on the Comptroller's book.

147 & 148. Accounts connected with these advances are kept by Bangalore District Treasury officer who furnishes the Excise Commissioner with one copy and this office with another.

OPIUM ADVANCES.

149. There should not, as a rule, be any balance on this account.
Debit balance ... Rs. 154

150. The rate of sale is so much higher than that of purchase that the value sold exceeds the balance advanced for purchase, the difference going to credit of "Gain on sale of Malwa opium."

149. An adjustment was made in 1894-95 in rectification of an error made in August 1882, but the transfer entry was overlooked when the transactions for 1894-95 was closed. It will be adjusted in the final accounts for 1895-96.

ADVANCES FOR SURVEY BOUNDARY MARKS.

151. This is the aggregate of the balance outstanding and to be recovered from raiyats by District officers along with the Revenue khists.
Debit balance ...Rs. 22,166

152. The amounts are in the first place communicated by the Revenue Survey Department.

153. No comparison of the figures shown by the Comptroller is made with district figures, and there is nothing to show that the district balances, as shown by the Comptroller and as shown by the District officers, agree.

153. It has been explained in the Appendix D. that these accounts are included in the Revenue Demand Accounts and checked by the Revenue Department. Arrangement has however since been made for comparing the Ledger Balances with the District Balances.

REMOVAL OF HOUSES AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN MYSORE FORT.

154. This is the balance of advances made from time to time for cost of clearing the Fort, such as compensation,
Debit balance...Rs. 67,237

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

purchase of sites, &c. It is under consideration of Government to accept the entire cost and clear this account.

155 The amount appears in the Mysore objection book as an item of Advances Recoverable.

EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENTS OF MYSORE CITY.

156. This item very nearly corresponds with the preceding one. Government propose to accept this charge also.

EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENTS OF BANGALORE CITY.

This is the balance of advances made from time to time to a committee for the improvement of Bangalore City.

157. The President of the committee is responsible for the amount, and he ought to have acknowledged the correctness of the balance, but he has not been asked to do so.

158. The advance is recovered from realization for sale of land, and by bills for works done the cost of which Government accepts.

OTHER EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

159. These are balances of sums advanced by Government to Deputy Commissioners for the purpose of assisting municipalities and are adjusted by recovery from the municipalities.

ADVANCE TO THE BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

160. The President is also District Officer, and in this latter capacity he took an unauthorized advance of Rs. 10,000 in 1893-94. Recently orders have been issued directing that the expenditure on audited vouchers and completion report shall be charged off to the municipality.

ADVANCES RECOVERABLE.

161. I begin with the balances outstanding on 30th June 1894 as shown in the objection book of each District, which will be taken up separately and the result of the scrutiny applied to the objection books adjustment registers and vouchers

Debit balance 30th June 1894—	Rs.	
As per ledger	...	7,06,098
As per objection book	...	7,09,362
Difference...	...	3,264
Debit balance 30th June 1895		
As per ledger and objection books	...	Rs. 2,65,993—

will be duly recorded. The balances on the 30th June 1895 will also be dealt with in detail.

162. Broad-sheets have been prepared which show the balances according to the years to which they belong, and it will be noticed that some date back a considerable period. (Appendix B, p. 7)

163. The review of this balance in detail involves such lengthy notes that they have been collected as a separate appendix (Appendix F).

VI. LOANS.

A.—ENCUMBERED INAMDARS.

164. These are balances of loans granted under Orders of Government for the relief of the encumbered estates of these individuals.

Agrahar Nanjaraj Urs and	
Devaraja Urs, brothers	Rs:
(a) Debit balance...	7,782
(b) Do ...	52,217

(a) Does not carry interest.

(b) Carries interest at 5 per cent.

The estate which is mortgaged as security is expected to return Rs. 5,000 per annum. The Palace Controller was ordered (21st September 1893) to report how much could also be spared from the Palace stipend of Rs. 360 per mensem drawn by the brothers towards further assisting in the liquidation of the loan. No such report has been furnished to the Comptroller, and he has not up to date enquired from Government whether any such report was made.

165. The estate is estimated to produce Rs. 5,000 per annum as above, but from November 1891 to date, over four years, during which some Rs. 20,000 should have been realised for credit of the loan, only Rs. 6,657 have been received and credited to interest, the loan itself not having been reduced at all.

166. At the end of 1894 a general statement of loans due in the Mysore District was sent to the District officer in which this loan was included, and all that was shown in the shape of over-due interest and instalments was the interest alone due to 30th June 1894.

167. No enquiry regarding instalments has been made, and the fact that the estate should produce Rs. 5,000 per annum, besides the possibility of recovering something from the brothers' stipend, appears to have been overlooked.

164. The question was referred to Palace Controller by the Government, and the Comptroller could take no action in the matter. He could only register the information when received and receive any credits of stipend which the Palace Controller may intimate.

165 to 167. The final orders having been passed only in September 1893, against two instalments of Rs. 10,000, the income of the villages up to year 1894-95 amounting to Rs. 6,657 has been credited to interest as per Government Order. A large amount due on account of toddy has not been brought to credit as Government have not yet passed final orders regarding the payment of Toddy Revenue due to inam villages which are under Government management.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

168. There is no record in the Comptroller's office of any report from the Treasury Officer that the mortgage deed on the property was duly deposited before the advance was made, and no enquiry in regard to this was considered necessary.

169. This loan was sanctioned in April 1894 and Venkata Sabbamanni, widow of Nanjaraj Aras— the first instalment of Rs. 16,000 Rs. 3,264 was taken in May 1894.

170. The loan is secured by the borrower's share in a village and was to bear interest at 5 per cent and to be re-paid by instalments of Rs. 1,600 per annum to cover principal and interest.

171. Up to date only one recovery has been made, namely Rs. 724 in July 1895, and this, instead of being applied to overdue interest, has been credited to principal.

172. Some Rs. 3,000 odd should have been brought to credit up to June 1896.

173. No enquiries have been made in this case.

174. The original loan was granted in 1889 for Rs. 17,250 on the security of certain villages. It was to bear 5 per cent interest and the minimum annual payment in liquidation was fixed at Rs. 1,725. By June 1895 six annual instalments should have been paid aggregating Rs. 10,350. The actual recoveries to that date were Rs. 7,321 showing about Rs. 3,000 short recovered.

Comptroller's Notes.

168. Under existing Orders these reports are sent to Government and not to Comptroller.

169 to 173. The full amount of the loan was finally paid by Government only in June 1894. The first annual instalment of Rs. 1,600 due in June 1895, which includes interest, was realized in the next month. Out of this sum Rs. 875-12-10 was credited to 'Interest' and the balance of Rs. 724-3-2 towards the loan. As the payment was made within a month of the due date, no overdue interest was collected.

In re the recovery of 2nd instalment payable in June 1896, the Deputy Commissioner has been written to, *vide* this office letter No. 6386, dated 29th May 1896. This village also is under Government management.

174. The instalments include interest. The amount short recovered was Rs. 1,525 as shown below and not Rs. 3,000 as remarked. The Deputy Commissioner has been written to, *vide* this office No. 7458, dated 25th June 1895.

	Rs.
1889-90 ...	1,170
1890-91 ...	1,780
1891-92 ...	1,705
1892-93 ...	1,315
1894-95 ...	2,855
Total	8,825
Amount due for 6 instalments...	10,350
Mr. Biddulph's figure	7,321
Correct figure ...	8,825
Difference ...	1,503

I find Mr. Biddulph has omitted the following items:—

	Rs. a. p.
Amount credited towards interest for 1893-94	714 12 9
Do do for 1894-95	714 12 9
Interest allowed on repayments for 1890-91	39 6 2
Do do for 1891-92 ...	34 8 9
Total ...	503 8 5

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

175. This is the balance of a loan on the security of a jahgir taken under Government management intended to provide for the repairs of a certain channel.

176. The original loan was for Rs. 35,000 sanctioned in June 1889, to bear interest at 5 per cent and re-payable by annual instalments of Rs. 3,750, besides contributions from raiyats and kandayam due to jahgir.

177. The sum recoverable for six years without other contributions, &c., amounts to Rs. 22,500, while up to 30th June 1895 Rs. 19,116 only have been brought to account.

178. The Comptroller should have enquired what other sum might be expected from raiyats and kandayam, but this has been overlooked.

179. This loan was granted in 1893 to the Jahgirdar whose family had rendered important service to the State. It was ordered to be re-paid by instalments of Rs. 2,200 per annum; interest at 5 per cent, and on the security of the mortgaged property.

180. In this, as in other cases, there is no record in the Comptroller's office as to the proper execution of the mortgage deed.

181. The amount recoverable during two years was Rs. 4,400 whereas only Rs. 3,465 were recovered up to June 1895.

(a) This is a portion of a family loan of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned in 1893.
Tippaiya's Family—
Debit Balance ... 6,336 (a)
Do ... 2,751 (b)

182. This particular portion of the loan was drawn in September 1893; interest at 5 per cent, the receipts of each year being appropriated in re-payment. There is nothing to show what these receipts are, but Rs. 2,500 is the sum to be recovered on Rs. 30,000, and Rs. 500 would therefore be due on Rs. 6,000. Two years' instalments of Rs. 1,000 were due up to June 1895, but only Rs. 215 were recovered, and that in July 1895.

(b) This is another loan to the same family granted on the same terms as part of Rs. 30,000.

175—178. Only 5 instalments were due up to 1894-95, and the arrear kandayam which amounted to Rs. 6,146 as intimated in Government Proceedings No. 6824-6—404, dated 1st September 1890. The amount recovered and credited up to 30th June 1895 was Rs. 29,010 as shown below and not Rs. 19,116 as remarked. Any contributions realized from raiyats were also to be credited towards the loan. But the question is still pending as the landholders dispute their liability to pay the same. So nothing has been overlooked in the matter.

	Rs.
1890-91 ...	4,175
1891-92 ...	3,641
1892-93 ...	4,400
1893-94 ...	4,430
1894-95 ...	12,364
	29,010

180. *Vide para 168 supra.*

181. The total loan sanctioned was Rs. 25,000, whereas only Rs. 23,963 has been advanced. Including the balance of loan due to the Jahgirdar the amount to his credit is short of the 2nd instalment by Rs. 1,132. The Deputy Commissioner has been addressed on the subject.

182—183. The Deputy Commissioner has been written to to recover the balance. It must be explained that moneys are due to these inamdars from Government for sandal, toddy, &c., which take sometime in adjusting by the Deputy Commissioner, and that though no formal credit appears against the loans, sums are often paid into the Government Treasury under other heads to be adjusted on receipt of Government orders regarding apportionment of the revenue under these heads between Government and the inamdars. In calculating the amount credited Rs. 147 which has been credited towards interest has been

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

183. The amount recoverable would be Rs. 250 per annum, or Rs. 500 to end of June 1895, but Rs. 342 only have been brought to credit.

omitted and the fact that in all these cases the instalments include interest has been overlooked.

184. A loan of Rs. 20,000 on security of land mortgaged to Government and to be managed through the Amildar; interest at 5 per cent and instalments fixed at Rs. 1,666-10-8 per annum.

185. The loan was drawn in full in October 1894, and in June 1895 Rs. 1,440 were brought to credit.

186. In August 1894 a loan of Rs. 50,000 was granted, and subsequently the orders were revised and a loan of Rs. 65,000 granted, carrying 5 per cent interest, and re-payable by instalments of not less than Rs. 4,500.

187. The security given consists of villages which have been independently valued as sufficient to cover the loan.

188. No re-payments have been made to end of May 1896, nor was interest for the period, September 1894 to June 1895 worked out in the ledger at close of 1894-95.

189. This loan was granted in December 1894—the original amount being Rs. 7,000 at 5 per cent re-payable by instalments of Rs. 700 per annum. In case of default, the property mortgaged to be taken under the direct management of Government. Rs. 200-5-4 were re-paid in June 1895.

190. The state of the loan as regards interest was not worked out at close of 1894-95.

191. A loan of Rs. 19,000 granted in April 1895, interest at 5 per cent, and instalments fixed at Rs. 1,500 per annum. The value of the land mortgaged as security is said to be ample to cover the loan.

192. In case of default, Government will assume the management of the property.

186 & 188. The interest was duly calculated and a memo sent to Deputy Commissioner *vide* this office No. 7469, date 25th June 1895. The calculation was not posted in the Loan Register, pending the acceptance of the Deputy Commissioner of the calculation, as the loan was paid in various sums on different dates.

About the non-recovery of instalments, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, has been written to *vide* this office Nos. 7469 and 6345, dated 25th June 1895 and 1st June 1896.

189 & 190. The loan of Rs. 7,000 was paid in January 1895 and Rs. 350 were repaid in June 1895, which is the amount of instalment due for the half year. Rs. 200-5-4 was credited towards principal, and the balance towards interest. There were therefore no arrears due.

The loan granted, the amount recovered, and the balance due up to 30th June 1895 were all worked out and posted in the ledger. These transactions also appeared in the Broad sheet for 1894-95 which was prepared on 10th September 1895, *i.e.*, 8 months previous to the inspection of Mr. Biddulph.

B. ENCOURAGEMENT OF LOCAL INDUSTRY.

193. This is the balance of a loan granted to the original company which eventually collapsed.

194. The loan was for Rs. 2,50,000 at 6 per cent. An agreement was entered into containing various stipulations intended to safeguard Government, such as the maximum dividends to be declared, insurance to be effected, &c. &c.

195. The first payment having been made in March 1888, all interest due to 31st October 1888 was to be paid.

196. Instalments were to be paid up as follows:—

			Rs.
31st December	1889	...	20,000
Do	1890	...	30,000
Do	1891	...	40,000
Do	1892	...	50,000
Do	1893	...	60,000
			2,00,000

197. Nothing is said about the remaining Rs. 50,000, but it is presumed that payment would be expected on 31st December 1894.

198. It was further laid down that any default would involve the immediate recovery of the entire outstanding balance of the loan with interest to date. On the 3rd September a sum was drawn which brought up the aggregate of the advance to Rs. 2,50,000.

199. Interest has been calculated and credited up to 31st December 1895, and I have had each credit traced into the cash account and each calculation checked; but the only repayments of the loan which have been brought to account are as noted in the margin, whereas the entire loan should have been liquidated by the end of December 1894.

May 91	...	20,000
January 92	...	14,100
December 94	...	10,900
Total	...	45,000

200. This transaction is explained under "Investments in Joint Stock Companies" (Appendix C).

201. This is the value of 50 Debenture bonds of Rs. 1,000 each bearing interest at 6 per cent. The bonds are lodged in the Huzur Treasury.

196 to 199. The Deputy Auditor General has apparently not referred to the agreement subsequently entered into in March 1894 according to which the principal and interest then outstanding were to be liquidated by annual payments of Rs. 21,500, *vide* Government Proceedings No. 15470-1—G.F. 305-92, dated 15th March 1894. Since then the instalments have been regularly paid in as shown below.

		Rs.
1894-95	..	21,500
1895-96	..	21,500

202. The entire amount of the Debenture loan issued is Rs. 4,00,000.

203. In February 1896 the rate was reduced to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

204. The plant is valued at over 6 lakhs and was to be mortgaged to trustees for the Debenture holders.

205. Interest has been regularly realized to date.

The debentures are quoted at par.

206. The original investment consisted of 100 shares of Bangalore Woollen and Cotton Mills Co., Ltd. (Shares)—Rs. 100 each or Rs. 10,000. Lat-
Debit balance ... Rs. 15,100 er on 45 shares were purchased, and on the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 633, six more were purchased out of the dividend making in all 151 shares.

207. The concern was started in 1884, and the shares have barely paid 3 per cent up to 1893-94. During 1894-95 no dividend was declared and there has been none since.

208. The shares are quoted at from Rs. 50 to 70.

209. The Sahukar was to build 200 houses and settle For new Weavers' Village, Mysore City, Sahukar Chikviranna—
Debit balance ... Rs. 53,640 an equal number of families of weavers by the end of December 1893, and a loan of Rs. 50,000 on the mortgage of the village was sanctioned in March 1892, which was subsequently raised to Rs. 67,500 in April 1893. The Sahukar being unable to fulfil his engagements, a re-arrangement of terms was made and the entire advance limited to Rs. 60,000 on the following terms—

- (1) Mortgage deed to have effect from 1st July 1895.
- (2) Loan to carry no interest till 30th June 1898, but re-payments were to be made of Rs. 4,000 on 30th June 1896, 1897, 1898.
- (3) From 1st July 1898 the balance of principal to carry interest at 4 per cent and to be re-payable in thirteen annual payments of Rs. 4,800 on 30th June of each year.

210. On the 19th June 1895 there were 168 houses available for mortgage to Government, and the Executive Engineer was ordered to value them, and the Deputy Commissioner was directed to conclude the mortgage on the terms mentioned, by the end of June 1895.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

211. Until the final deed was executed advances were ordered to be made to the extent of 75 per cent of the work actually done as certified by the Executive Engineer from time to time.

212. There is nothing on record to show that any evidence was furnished to the Comptroller that a value of work had been done proportionate to the advance applied for and authorised by him.

213. Nor is there any record that the mortgage bond has been lodged anywhere.

214. This is a loan made to the inventor of certain coffee feeding machinery. Syed Amir Ali, for Husseni coffee peeler—
Debit balance ... Rs. 5,275

215. The amount was advanced to enable him to pay for the construction of 54 machines as an encouragement to local enterprise, and he was to sell them at his own price and repay Government.

216. The amount was drawn in April 1895.

217. There is a difference of opinion between the maker and the inventor; the latter states the work is bad, the former urges the design is faulty. Meantime no sales have been effected and consequently no recoveries made.

218. The machines are in the custody of the Executive Engineer, Bangalore.

219. A loan of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned, and of this Rs. 5,000 were drawn in April 1894. Interest was to be charged at 5 per cent and the loan repaid in two years.

220. No calculation or demand for interest has been made though two years have elapsed, and the full amount remains outstanding.

221. This is a loan to encourage a local industry.

Ahmad Ali and Muhammad Mukdum, for erecting an ornamental art-ware manufactory—
Debit balance ... Rs. 9,767
222. It is repayable in ten years from 1st July 1895, interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the building and sites to be hypothecated to Government. If the buildings should cease to be used as a dépôt for art-ware the Government is to have a lien on the sites which were granted free of cost.

212 and 213. On the report of the Deputy Commissioner about the valuation of the houses by the Executive Engineer, the Government approved in Proceedings No. 11036-7—R. F. 81-95 of 19th June 1896 of the original loan being raised to Rs. 60,000, and in the same order the Deputy Commissioner was asked to take necessary documents and to send copies thereof to Government. There was thus no necessity for any action on the part of this office.

219 and 220. Demands for principal and interest were made, but the date for repayment was extended by a year; *vide* Government Proceedings No. 2073-74—R. F. 80-95 of 21st August 1896.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

223. The loan was drawn in instalments as the buildings progressed from November 1893 to June 1894.

224. A loan of a similar nature to the preceding. The amount sanctioned was Rs. 7,000 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent repayable in ten years from 1st July 1895.

Davnd Sab, for building an ornamental workshop for brass and bell-metal vessels.
Debit balance ... Rs. 4,500

preceding. The amount sanctioned was Rs. 7,000 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent repayable in ten

C. HOUSE BUILDING ADVANCES.

225. There were outstanding the number of loans noted

	No.	Rs.	as.	p.	against each District as noted in the margin.
Bangalore	44	19,262	0	0	
Tumkur	12	1,478	12	0	
Mysore	21	9,795	0	0	
Kadur	1	157	8	0	
Chitaldrug	1	750	0	0	
		31,444	0	0	

226. There being no broad-sheets the check over the recoveries recorded in the loan ledger is a very tedious business.

226. Prior to 1894-95 these advances were included under ordinary advances and entered in Objection Books. At the close of that year these were transferred to the head of account 'House Building Advances', separate accounts being kept for these transactions as required by the Code. The entries as shown in the Huzur and District objection and adjustment books have been posted in the new ledger, and the balance verified with that shown in the general book, each entry in the loan register has also been verified with those in the objection and adjustment books. There was thus no necessity for a broad-sheet for that year.

227. The entries in the ledger bear no initials or any signs of review or check by any one.

227. The explanation given on such remissness elsewhere applies here also.

228. The rate of pay of the individual taking the advance is not noted in order to afford means of satisfying the audit office that the amount drawn does not exceed six months' pay.

228. Amount of these advances is calculated in this office with reference to the officer's salary and payment is authorized in each case by means of a regular letter. So there is no further check necessary.

229. There is nothing on record to show that the mortgage bonds have been deposited anywhere.

229. It has been already explained that agreeably to Government orders Deputy Commissioners are responsible for the deeds and they are called upon to report to Government and not to this office.

230. I have compared the list of outstandings in detail with the loan ledger and have seen the sanctions in each case, in only two cases were there any arrears and those of no importance.

231. The balance shown above agrees with that shown in the ledger.

D. LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS.

232. These loans are made under a Regulation of the Mysore Government, No. IV of 1890.

233. No loan shall run for more than thirty-five years; all loans with interest are recoverable in certain specified methods as if they were arrears of land revenue, or from sureties, &c.

234. The terms of this loan as modified are as follow—
Myasamudra Ramaiengar—Rs. 2,000 were
Debit balance ... Rs. 1,874 originally granted.
Interest was paid from August 1888 to August 1890 at 5 per cent; it was remitted for three years and the loan was to run for twelve years at 5 per cent; the annual instalments being fixed at Rs. 225-10-3, from 1st September 1894.

235. The property was ordered to be mortgaged.

236. There are no arrears at present.

237. The loan was for Rs. 1,000, of which only Rs. 500 were drawn. It was repayable by ten annual instalments at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest running from December 1890.

238. The loan is considerably in arrears, nothing having been credited either to principal or interest since November 1893.

239. The instalments for the Rs. 1,000 loan were fixed at Rs. 100 each. It is open to question whether if only Rs. 500 were drawn it was intended to reduce the instalments to Rs. 50.

240. This balance has been running since December 1893, the loan having been originally Rs. 100 granted in 1890. No action seems to have been taken.

241. This is the balance of a loan for Rs. 400 granted in May 1891. Repayment is regularly made by half-yearly instalments of

237 to 239. The instalments payable up to 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 200 at Rs. 50 per annum from 1891-92 to 1894-95, against which Rs. 363-14-4 have been paid and credited as shown below—

		Rs.	a.	p.
May 1893	...	50	0	0
August 1893	...	50	0	0
September 1893	...	50	0	0
November 1893	...	213	14	4
		363	14	4

241. Where no interest has been ordered to be charged, this office cannot charge any; the presumption being remission of interest, as in all cases where interest is to be charged the orders give distinct direction on the

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

Rs. 20, but no interest has been charged subject.
or paid though the order does not remit this
charge.

242. The loan of Rs. 200 was granted in
March 1892 with-
Nanjundaiya, Nanjangud— out interest. In-
Debit balance .. Rs. 100 stalments fixed at
Rs. 50 per annum.

There are no arrears.

243. "Saguvali kattes" are dams for
arresting surface
Saguvali kattes incomplete— water and are
Debit balance ... Rs. 18,775 land improve-
Completed— ments.
Debit balance .. Rs. 19,945
(As per ledger.)

244. Loans for
the construction
of these are made on the following con-
ditions--

Loans not to exceed Rs. 300 each for
new works or Rs. 50 for repairs; interest
chargeable at 4 per cent; usually interest is
only chargeable from date of payment of
last instalment; and the principal is repay-
able by small instalments spread over
several years.

When the loan has been fully drawn and
the works are completed, the item is trans-
ferred to the head "completed" and is
brought on a regular loan ledger.

245. These advances are similar to the
preceding ones,
Irrigation wells incomplete— and the method
Debit balance Rs. 1,77,859 of dealing with
Completed— them is the same.
Debit balance Rs. 80,786

246. This is the balance of two loans out-
standing. The
Loans for improvement of lands first is for Rs.
for plantation— 10,000 payable
Debit balance ... Rs. 3,150 in three instal-
ments of Rs. 3,000 and one of Rs. 1,000.
The security in land is said to be ample;
interest was to be charged at 5 per cent on
instalments up to date of the last instal-
ments. But no calculation or recovery of
interest has been made since the first instal-
ment was drawn in December 1894.

247. The second loan is for Rs. 150
drawn in April 1895 at 4 per cent and re-
payable in four instalments of Rs. 43-4-7
per annum. Interest and instalment to
begin in April 1898.

248. Broad-sheets of these advances and
loans are prepared quarterly and furnished
to Deputy Commissioner and Government,
but no acknowledgments of the correctness
of the balances thus communicated are fur-
nished by the Deputy Commissioners.

248. It was not usual to receive or
expect formal acknowledgments of correct-
ness. The Deputy Commissioners compare
these statements with their accounts and
write back if they have any objections and
their omission to do so is taken as their
acceptance. It is better to have such
formal acceptance and it will be arranged
for in future.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

249. These broad-sheets are only compared with the general books once a year. No superior officer appears to check or review any of the registers or statements.

249. When signing the broad-sheets the Chief Assistant or the Assistant Comptroller does check all the items shown in the statement with the registers and then initial, only no formal note is made in the registers that they have been so checked. This verbal omission will be supplied.

E. FAMINE LOANS.

250. The account of these loans which are made to weavers is kept in the same register as advances for relief works. The account is not personal, but is kept with the District officers who are responsible for making and recovering the advances.

251. The remarks under "Advances for relief works" apply here also.

F. MUNICIPAL LOANS.

252. A loan of Rs. 10,000 was granted and drawn by Mysore Municipality—instalments between May 1888 and December 1892.

253. It was to be repaid by annual instalments of Rs. 2,000 which have been regularly brought to credit.

254. This is the cost of a sanitary work undertaken by the Filling up pits in Shimoga—P. W. D. and Debit balance ... Rs. 409 recoverable with interest at 4 per cent.

254-255. Adjusted fully in March 1896.

255. No repayment of principal or interest has been made since June 1894.

256. This is the aggregate of sanitary works executed Sanitary Improvement of Chitaldrug Town—for the Municipality from June Debit balance ... Rs. 2,185 1894 to June 1895, and is recoverable with interest at 4 per cent. Balance is outstanding since June 1895.

257. Cost of sanitary work executed for the municipality Sanitary Improvement of Davangere—from June 1894 Debit balance ... Rs. 1,838 to June 1895. To carry interest at 4 per cent.

258. Represents cost of work under similar conditions to preceding item. For roads, Holalkere—Debit balance ... Rs. 968

259. Work executed between June 1894 and June 1895. For sanitation and water-supply of Nanjangud Tank—Debit balance ... Rs. 4,081 Interest at 4 per cent.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks

Comptroller's Notes.

260. Similar to preceding item.

Ditto—Yedatore—

Debit balance ...Rs 2,387

261. Expended in 1895. Recoverable

Watter-supply of Hunsur with interest at
Town— 4 per cent.

Debit balance ...Rs 3,444

262. Work executed in June 1895. Ro-

Filling-up pits, &c., Tumkur— coverable as
Debit balance ..Rs 2,850. above.

G. OTHER LOANS.

263. This is the balance of a loan grant-

Bishop Cotton School and ed to the insti-
College— tution prior to
Debit Balance ...Rs 8,662 the Rendition, and
.. Rs 4,000 of a subsequent
loan of Rs. 4,000

made by the Mysore State in 1893.

264. The school buildings have been mortgaged as security.

265. The instalments are fixed at Rs. 120 on the first loan which is to be liquidated before repayment of the Rs. 4,000 begins; the instalments are regularly paid.

266. Interest is paid on the second loan at Rs. 13-5-4 per mensem.

H. LOANS TO AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

267. See Appendix C where full notes on this subject are given.

Debit balance ...Rs 23,500

VII. MYSORE ART-WARE ACCOUNT.

268. This is an account of the receipts

Debit balance at beginning of and charges in-
1894-95 ...Rs 2,876 curred by the
Dibits ...Rs 6,184 Art-ware Dépôt

3,060 at Mysore in pro-
Credits ... 4,144 curing and dis-
posing of certain

Debit balance at end of articles made of
1894-95 ...Rs 4,916 ebony, sandal-
wood, &c. The

officer in charge is placed in funds by means of letters of credit which are charged to Art-ware Remittances, which should be checked by Remittance Check Register. Advances are made to manufacturers for the supply of certain articles on receipt of which the advances are adjusted.

269. There are articles to the value of Rs. 6,522 in stock.

270. Establishment and contingent charges are paid by the officer in charge of the dépôt and are debited to Art-ware Account.

271. Sale proceeds are credited to Art-ware Accounts and remitted to the Treasury by debit to Remittances.

272. The following schedules accompany the accounts—

- (1) Stock account.
- (2) Statement showing articles purchased.
- (3) Statement of articles sold.
- (4) Abstract of outstandings on account of credit sales.
- (5) Schedule of advances and adjustments on account of manufacture.

273. The accounts are submitted by the officer in charge of department to Government who first review and accept them and then forward them to the Comptroller.

274. The only remarks that suggest themselves are that the balance in hand should be treated as that of a Departmental Account, Article 105 C. A. Code, instead of being adjusted under Suspense, and that the accounts should be incorporated with the accounts of the Province monthly instead of annually.

274. The suggestion will receive due attention.

VIII. SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

275. These represent the balance (all but a sum of (a) Rs. Public Works Department— 16,483-8-0 and Credit balance Rs. 1,58,108 (a) (b) Rs. 3,952-10-0 Railway— 0 to be explained Debit balance Rs. 2,84,453 (b) further on) of incorrect adjustments running for many years. The discrepancies between the P. W. Ordinary Railway and the civil books have been specially investigated, and adjustments are about to be made which will reduce the balance (a) to Rs. 16,483-8-0 which represents items correctly adjusted to this account.

276. This will not exactly agree with the Public Works Department balance, which is Rs. 16,472-6-10, leaving a difference of Rs. 11-1-2 still to be explained.

277. While the balance (b) will disappear, all but a sum of Rs. 3,952-10-0 in regard to which references have been made to the Auditor, S. M. Railway Company.

278. A note which explains the nature of the adjustments which have from time to time led to these discrepancies and the adjustment which must now be made accompanies.

279. This balance agrees with that shown in the departmental accounts.

Sanitary Department—
Credit balance ...Rs 417 (c)

Memo on the Railway Suspense Account.

(1) Transfers between Railway and Public Works Departments, and transfers between Railway Capital and Railway Revenue Accounts were shown in the Provincial Accounts

275 to 279. The differences were very old dating from 1876-77. The whole thing had been analyzed very carefully in recent years and a memo of adjustments prepared by this office which Mr. Biddulph has accepted and bodily transcribed at foot of his para 279 *infra* and which is the "note" referred to in para 278 *supra*.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

up to 1884-85 as a separate item of receipt or payment according to the nature of the case under respective departments, instead of being brought under one general head "Transfers between Railway and Public Works Departments," leaving no balance in the books of this office on account of Departmental Transfers.

(2) The debit or credit balances under the head "Transfers" in different accounts were shown in distinct entries in the ledger and journal of this office up to 1882-83, and in 1883-84 these balances were transferred to the head "Railway Suspense," the receipts and payments on account of transfers during 1883-84 and 1884-85 being shown under the same head "Railway Suspense." Thus the net amount of debit balance included under this head up to 1884-85 was Rs. 1,34,956-7-10 as explained below :—

Balances up to 1882-83 as per Journal of 1882-83.		Credits.			Debits.		
Credit balances under certain lines.	Debit balances under certain lines.	1883-84 & 1884-85.			1883-84 & 1884-85		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
2,09,526-11-9	3,41,381-8-4	8,67,106	13	2	8,70,208	8	5
		Net debit balance...			1,34,956	7	10

(3) Expenditure on "Surveys" shown in the Bangalore Tumkur line Capital Account for 1882-83 was shown as a distinct entry "Railway Surveys" in the books of this office under "Public Debt," as this amount was shown in the Departmental account under Suspense not affecting the budget. In 1883-84 this balance was transferred to the head "Railway Suspense." Similarly, the expenditure incurred on account of Surveys in 1883-84 and 1884-85 was also debited to the head "Railway Suspense." Thus the total amount debited to Railway Suspense instead of to Railway Capital Account, as it ought to be from the commencement, was Rs. 1,55,293-2-11. This amount was recovered from the S. M. Railway Company when the Railway was sold, but it was correctly credited to service head "Railway" instead of to "Railway Suspense" when the debit was erroneously raised, leaving this wrong debit unadjusted.

(4) The balances under "Railway Deposits," "Provident Fund," "Fines," &c. up to 1882-83 were shown in distinct entries under "Public Debt Account," but in 1883-84 they were transferred to the head "Railway Suspense" as in the two cases mentioned above. The credits and debits under those items from 1st April 1883 to 30th June 1886 were also shown under

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

"Railway Suspense." The net credit balance on the above accounts included under "Railway Suspense" exclusive of the balance on account of Hindupur Railway, was Rs. 20,141-1-0 as shown below:—

Credit balance under Rail- way deposits, etc., up to 1882-83. Rs. 7,704-2-8	Debit balance under Railway fines up to 1882-83. Rs. 13-2-1	Credits 1883-84 to 1886-87. Rs. 3,58,454-14-9	Debits 1883-84 to 1886-87. Rs. 3,46,004-14-4
		Net credit balance...	Rs. 20,141-1-0

(5) If the figures shown in paras (2) (3) and (4) be worked up, there appears a net debit balance of Rs. 2,70,108-9-9 under "Railway Suspense" (Hindupur line being excluded) which corresponds with the amounts shown in the books of this office from 1886-87 to 1893-94:—

	Debit balance. Rs. a. p.
Transfers between Railway and P. W. Departments referred to in para 2 	1,34,956 7 10
Expenditure on surveys ditto para 3 	1,55,293 2 11
Total debit balance...	2,90,249 10 9
Deduct Railway deposits, etc., see para 4, Credit balance ...	20,141 1 0
Net debit balance...	2,70,108 9 9

(6) In 1887-88 and 1889-90 Rs. 36,485-10-5 were claimed by the S. M. Railway Company on bills received, as the net amount due by the Mysore State Railway on account of its transactions prior to 30th June 1886. This amount was paid and charged in full to "24 State Railways" for want of proper detail accounts. This was re-adjusted in 1894-95 on calling for and obtaining a detailed account from the Railway Department, when a sum of Rs. 16,188-7-0 only was debited to Railway Suspense on account of Railway Deposits, Fines, Provident Fund, &c., instead of Rs. 20,141-1-0 referred to in para 4.

(7) This debit has raised the net balance under Railway Suspense from Rupees 2,70,108-9-9 on 1st July 1894 to Rupees 2,86,297-0-9 on 30th June 1895, but the correct amount should be Rs. 2,90,249-10-9 as explained in para 6. A reference has been made to the Auditor, Southern Maharashtra Railway, about the difference of Rs. 3,952-10-0 as he has all the old accounts.

The total debit balance after the adjustment of the difference of Rupees 3,952-10-0

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

will be Rs. 2,90,249-10-9 which has to be adjusted as follows :—

(1) Transfers between Railway and Public Works—			
Debit balance ..	..	1,34,956	7 10
Debit to "Transfers between Railway and Public Works" and credit to "Railway Suspense."			
		Rs.	a. p.
(2) Expenditure on surveys ...		1,55,293	2 11
Credit to "Railway Suspense" and debit to "Railway Capital Account..."			
		2,90,249	10 9

Memo on the Public Works Suspense Account.

(1) As explained in the Memorandum on the Railway Suspense Account, the amounts credited or debited in the Public Works Accounts on account of transfers between Public Works and Railway Departments were shown in the books of this office as separate items of receipt and expenditure up to 1882-83, when they were transferred to the head "Public Works Suspense Account." The credits and debits in 1883-84 and 1884-85 on account of transfers were also included under "Public Works Suspense" instead of being shown under one general head "Transfers between Public Works and Railway Departments." The net amount thus credited under this head, i. e., P. W. Suspense, was Rs. 1,34,940-7-10 as explained on p. 29.

	Credit balance. Rs. a. p.	Debit balance. Rs. a. p.
Amount shown in the ledger up to 1882-83 as credit and debit balances under the head of Transfers and transferred to "Public Works Suspense" ...	1,32,401 13 1	6,182 11 7
Debits and Credits under "Transfers" as shown in the Public Works Accounts for 1883-84 and 1884-85 and wrongly included under "Public Works Suspense" ...	25,449 3 4	16,727 13 0
	1,57,851 0 5	22,910 8 7
Net credit amount of transfers included under Public Works Suspense		1,34,940 7 10

(2) A sum of Rs. 6,685-9-7 was written back from the credits given under "Public Works Takavi Advances," which formed one of the items of "Public Works Suspense Account" as per supplemental account of the Public Works Department for 1876-77, but this correction was not made in the accounts of this office.

(3) The total amount wrongly credited under "Public Works Suspense" as per explanation given in paras (1) and (2) were Rs. 1,41,626-1-5. Deducting this amount from the sum of Rs. 1,58,109-9-5 shown in the ledger of 1894-95, there remains a

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

balance of Rs. 16,483-8-0 which tallies with the figure* shown in the Examiner's report with a slight difference of Rs. 11-1-2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
* Deposits ...	9,868	10	9
Do Contributions..	6,603	12	1
	<u>16,472</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>

IX. ROYALTY ACCOUNT WITH MESSRS. COUTTS & CO.

280. This agrees with the original accounts furnished by Messrs. Coutts & Co. after allowing for items not brought on the respective accounts up to date, with the exception of £4.

X. ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

281. This agrees with the Bank's original accounts.

(a) Banks of Bengal and Bombay—
Debit balance ... Rs. 2,460

(b) Madras Bank, Madras—
Debit balance ... Rs. 593

(c) Madras bank, Ooty—
Debit balance ... Rs. 27

XI. REMITTANCES.

282. This is the ledger balance. The net credit balance according to the P. W. D. statements is Rs. 2,55,305, of which Rs. 8,258 were adjusted in the following year and the difference of Rs. 2,367 still remains.

283. The balance as per the Comptroller's progress register and the general books is Rs. 609.

284. These differences require investigation.

284. Are under investigation.

285. The form and method of posting the progress register is not that laid down in the Code, but they answer the purpose of this small administration, and I would not suggest any alteration.

The balance as per progress register is—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
	Credit	...	1,30,353	8	8
	Less	...	8,257	12	1 adjusted
(b) Sanitary Department—					
Credit balance Rs. 1,32,416	In 1895-96	...	1,22,095	12	7
	Balance as per ledger		1,32,415	14	1
	Less adjustment in 1895-96	...	10,320	1	6
	Balance	...	1,22,095	12	7

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks,

Comptroller's Notes.

Balance as per Examiner's statement	Rs.	a.	p.
Net credit ...	1,22,608	0	9
Difference between Examiner's and Comptroller's figures ...	512	4	2
	<u>1,22,095</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>

This difference requires investigation.

286. Transactions connected with the Bangalore-Hari-

(c) Railway—bar line were
Debit balance Rs. 25,380 closed in 1886.

A difference in balance of Rs. 2,279 has existed from that time. This, and the difference of Rs. 203 noted in the margin, have still to be analysed; as regards the former, reference has been made to the Auditor, S. M. Railway.

		Rs.
Balance as per ledger ...	...	25,380
Difference since 1886 ...	2,279	
Adjustment in 1895-96 ...	4,206	
	<u>6,485</u>	
Balance ...	..	<u>18,895</u>
Balance as per progress statement ...	...	18,895
Balance as per Examiner's statement ...	...	18,692
Difference ...	...	<u>203</u>

287. This balance cannot be explained and requires analysing.

(d) Revenue Survey.—
Credit balance ...Rs. 1,122

287. This is an old difference, which has been under investigation.

288. These are funds remitted by the Palace to the Treasury and
(e) Palace Muzrai—Treasury and
Credit balance Rs. 7,823 which ought to have been credited to the Muzrai Surplus Fund.

289. An adjustment of Rs. 7,500 was effected during the succeeding year and a balance of Rs. 323 cannot be explained and must be analysed.

289. The difference of Rs. 323 has been under investigation.

		Rs.
Balance of ledger ...	...	27,729
Adjusted by transfer during 1895-96 ...	...	4,322
		<u>23,407</u>
(f) Forest Remittances— Rs.	Amount of uncashed cheques on 30th June 1895 ...	20,870
Credit balance 27,729		<u>2,537</u>
	Difference to be investigated...	...

290. The utility of the practice of receiving and checking a large amount of details regarding remittances within the district was

(g) Remittances between District and Taluk Treasuries, charged in one month, credited in another—
Credit balance Rs. 62,487

290 to 295. It is not now possible to explain why Mr. Hudson did not take action on the Comptroller General's instruction on the report of Sir J. Westland, or submit his reasons to Comptroller General as he did in the case of Mr. Taylor's report for the retention of those heads.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

questioned by Mr. Westland so far back as 1878 and considered unnecessary. It still obtains and might with advantage be discontinued.

291. The net credit balance according to district details is Rs. 13,348-6-10, the actual ledger balance is Rs. 62,484-6-1, and the difference is Rs. 49,135-15-3, which has been running from the formation of the office in 1862.

292. There are no unadjusted differences other than the one which has existed from the very commencement, and it is quite hopeless to expect that this will ever be explained—it dates from the time when all the accounts were kept in Kanarese.

293. There are no outstanding balances under these heads; (h) (1) Local Remittances between District and Taluk Treasuries and (2) amount of cheques issued by District Treasuries or Taluk Treasuries—No balances. but there is no necessity for their existence at all; and Mr. Westland drew attention to this fact so far back as 1878.

294. The method of dealing with such transactions is explained in Articles 321, 322 and 363, C. A. Code.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Actual ledger balance	...	11,517	2 9
By district statements	...	11,516	14 0
Difference to be explained	...	0	4 9

295. In his report of 1878 already quoted, Mr. Westland suggested that if for any reasons these cannot be taken to their proper heads of account, they should be treated in the same way as sums passing by cash orders between District Treasuries and Taluks, namely by deposit personal ledger accounts. This suggestion has not been acted upon but might with advantage be introduced.

296. These balances cannot be explained

(j) Remittances from Huzur to Districts—

Debit balance ... Rs. 726

(k) Remittances from Districts to Huzur—

Debit balance Rs. 1,247

297. The system prescribed in the C. A.

(l) Remittances between District Treasuries—

Credit balance ... Rs. 131

Code for remittance audit has hitherto not been adopted, but a

Comptroller's Notes.

The existing system has worked for over 30 years satisfactorily and without any difference or errors as shown below :—

Book balance 1873	(Credit)	...	25,888
Balance as per Register	(Debit)	...	23,247
	Difference	...	49,135
Book balance 1894-95	...	...	62,484
Balance as per Register	...	...	13,349
Difference exactly as it was in 1873	...	...	49,135

All our Treasury establishments are well acquainted with the procedure, and the checks that are maintained in this office have proved very effectual. A change may not be desirable simply because the present system involves more check in this office than is necessary under the procedure suggested, which leaves the whole responsibility of these transactions to the District Treasury officers. The suggestion will however be duly considered in consultation with District officers and requisite orders of Government obtained.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

check register in the proscribed form, has been introduced from 1895-96. The entries for December only have been posted by the middle of June and the register had evidently been fair copied.

298. The balance represents a sum
(m) Art-ware remittance— wrongly credited
Debit balance ... Rs. 11 to another head.

299. The officer in charge of this department formerly held a permanent advance, but recently the plan of issuing letters of credit in his favor has been adopted.

	Rs.	detail books, a
(n) Supply bills—		wrong debit of
Credit balance ...	1,500	Rs. 2,977-10-0
Public Remittance		was made to this
Transfer Receipt—		head which was
Credit balance	17,386	adjusted during
Total ..	18,886 9 1	1895-96 produc-
Adjustment in		ing a balance of
1895-96	2,977 10 0	Rs. 21,864-3-1.
	<u>21,864 3 1</u>	

301. The annual statement prepared from the Issue and Paid lists produces a balance differing by Rs. 16-13-2 from that shown on the margin.

302. This is an old balance of very long standing.
Money Orders—
Debit balance ... Rs. 124

XII. ACCOUNT WITH H. M.'S GOVERNMENT.

303. Each treasury sends a bi-monthly account of transactions affecting this head to the Huzar Treasury where an immediate adjustment is effected with the Resident's Treasury.

304. The figures represent the balance of the second account for June 1895 (the end of the year) adjusted in July 1895; all but an outstanding balance which has not been explained, and which is part of differences running from 1875-76:—

	Rs.
Credit in District Accounts 15th to 30th June.	1,28,639
Debits ditto ...	44,225
Net Credit ...	<u>84,414</u>
Balance as above ...	93,990
Still to be explained.	<u>9,576</u>

304. This is also one of the old differences which are under investigation and will soon be adjusted.

305. The transactions consist chiefly of postal receipts and payments, and payments to pensioners.

XIII. MYSORE RAILWAY 5 PER CENT DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1882.

306. This loan runs till 1902. The arrangements for forming a Sinking Fund for its liquidation are detailed in Appendix C.

307. It is suggested that as Government has bought up $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of the loan, the outstanding balance might be correspondingly reduced.

MYSORE SURPLUS INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

308. This is the balance of investments made from time to time from surplus revenues of the State—the accumulations date from 1886 and forms part of the cash balance.

	Rs.	
Balances on 30th		
June 1895 ...	85,79,100	
(including Rs. 5,48,000 of Mysore Railway Debentures.)		

309. The securities stand registered in favor of "The Dewan of Mysore." Some of the investments are made in London by Messrs. Coutts & Co., Rs. 9,16,200 having been purchased since November 1889.

310. Provision is made for issue of Government pro notes in a special form for investments held by Native Ruling Chiefs as State property and advantage of this might be taken to get such notes issued in favor of this State.

311. It will be seen that since the 30th of June 1895 Rs. 12,55,000 of Government pro notes and Rs. 5,000 of Mysore Railway debentures have been purchased so that at present the entire surplus investment amounts to Rs. 98,33,000.

BALANCES NOT BORNE ON THE PUBLIC BOOKS.

312. This is a charity founded by H. H. Prince Gholam Muhammad's Charities—

Credit balance ...	Rs. 1,66,500	Prince Gholam Muhammad of the family of Tippoo Sultan, Rs. 1,66,500 being invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government securities.
--------------------	--------------	--

313. Originally it was intended that 170 paupers should receive a stipend of Rs. 3 each per mensem, the cost of establishment and contingencies being limited to Rs. 16-4-0 per mensem.

314. The securities stand registered in favor of "The Dewan of Mysore."

315. On the reduction of the rate of interest from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the number of stipends was reduced to 155, the balance of 15 being paid from the Muzrai Fund. All vacancies will be absorbed till the sanctioned number of 155 is reached.

Deputy Auditor General's Remarks.

Comptroller's Notes.

316. This balance is not brought on the State Accounts. This and the next two items should be treated as charitable endowment under Chapter 74, C. A. Code.

317. This is the balance of a fund initiated so far
 Maharaja's Scholarship— back as 1833
 Credit balance ... Rs. 5,100 by the then
 Maharaja in connection with a College maintained by him. The income from this investment (Government pro note $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) is devoted to the payment of scholarships to boys of the Kannada and Hindustani schools as ordered by Government from time to time on bills countersigned by the Education Secretary.

318. These securities also stand in the name of "The Dewan of Mysore."

319. This sum, invested in Government securities $3\frac{1}{2}$
 Empress Girls' School, Tumkur— per cent, is
 Credit balance ... Rs. 3,300 part of a
 sum collected from subscribers to the Empress Jubilee Fund which it was decided should be devoted to the benefit of the Empress Girl's School. The interest is handed over to the Committee, who are authorised to spend it subject to the approval of the Education Secretary. These securities also stand in the name of the "Dewan of Mysore."

320. These are investments made from time to time
 Palace Investments— from the
 Credit balance ... Rs. 12,93,500 private
 funds of the Maharaja. They are held in safe custody by the Madras Bank and stand registered in favor of the "Dewan of Mysore." They consist of—

Rs.	
9,99,000	Government pro notes.
2,94,500	Mysore Railway debentures.
<u>12,93,500</u>	

321. These funds should be accounted for with other Trust Funds in the manner prescribed in Articles 1585 to 1590 C. A. Code and the Trust Interest Fund Account utilised for distributing the interest.

321. Government will be addressed on this subject in due course.

3

SECTION <u>P II</u>
FILE No. <u>157807</u>
SERIAL No. <u>2</u>

W.I.
 157807 } 25-5-01
 1565

The J. General of
 Prisons in Mysore.

Dated May 1901.

no.
 Ha. The honor to
 In forwarding
 herewith a copy of
 letter no 5667 dated
 the 25th April 1901-
 from the Comptroller
 in Mysore, solicit-
 ing sanction of
 Govt. to place at
 the disposal of
 the Superintendent
 Central Jail, Banga-
 lore + Mysore ~~and~~
 jail

4
gail permanent advances

amounting to Rs 1200 &

Rs 100 respectively, ~~for~~ for gail manufacture

the honor to request
that the Inspector Genl
will be so good as to
favor this office
with an expression
of his opinion as
to the necessity or
otherwise of the permanent
advances referred
to by the Comptroller.

B. O.

~~for~~
for

ma.
22/5

22/5/01

SECTION P 18 T
 FILE No. 179 9122
 SERIAL No. 3 From Offg.

18701-14095
 3-6-01.
 OF M
 The Inspector General of Prisons
 in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore.

Genl. & Rev. Depatt.

Dated 1st June 1901.

Despatched

Received

General No. 844
 No. J

Enclosure, No.

With reference to his docket
 No: 15788 of 25th May/01, states
J. 1585
 that the Insp^r Genl^l agrees with
 the Compt^r in Mysore and approves
 of his recommendation to Govt^y, to
 sanction the amount of advances
 fixed by him, viz, Rs: 1200/- to Central
 Jail & Rs: 400/- to Mysore Jail for
 manufactures.

Just
S. G. A. Refs. Putrup.
M. J.
4/6/01

From GAI

The Offg: Inspector General of Prisons

in Mysore,

Bangalore.

To
The Secretary to the Government of Mysore
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Dated 1st June 1901.

No. 8444
J

Sir,

With reference to your docket No. ¹⁵⁷⁸⁸ J.1565 dated 25th May 1901, forwarding for my opinion, a copy of letter No.5667 dated the 25th April 1901, from the Comptroller in Mysore, soliciting sanction of Government, to place at the disposal of the Super-intendents Central Jail, Bangalore, and Mysore Jail, permanent advances amounting to Rs. 1200/- and Rs. 400/- respectively, for Jail Manufactures, I have the honor to state that I agree with the Comptroller in Mysore and approve of his recommendation to Government, to sanction the amount of advances fixed by him.

By Order,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,



Personal Assistant to the

Offg: Inspector General of Prisons.



The permanent
advances proposed
by the Comptroller
are sanctioned

9
and Mysore Jail ~~and~~ permanent
advances amounting to
Rs. 1200/- & 400/- respective
ly.

~~1/2~~
8-6-01

~~1/2~~
14/6/01

Sey.

40, The Comptroller to
the Govt. of Mysore.

The I. G. of Prisons
in Mysore.

ma
8/6-

{ vide later reference }
pis 16-1944- }

10

OFF 15335- HE 29-6-01

SECTION P 187

FILE No. 170/101/02

SERIAL No. 1

To

OFFICE OF THE INSPR. GENL OF PRISONS IN MYSORE
BANGALORE.
Date

The Secy: to Govt.
Genl. & Rev. Depatt.

Dated 27th June 1901

Despatched 28

Received

General No. 944
No. 07

Enclosure No. 1

Submits for favorable con- sideration of Govt., letter no. 628/24th June/01, from the Suptt. Central Jail Bangalore, suggesting the purchase of 6 more fly-shuttle looms at the rate of Rs. 60/- each.

Ind
29.6.01

Please put-up previous papers if any on the subject.

ma There are none.
7/7/01 - 8/7/01.

11
From

The Inspector General of Prisons

in Mysore,

Bangalore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore

General and Revenue Departments,

Bangalore.

Dated $\frac{27^{\text{th}}}{28}$ June 1901.

No. $\frac{944}{J}$ Enc: 1.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith in original (to be obligingly returned) for favorable consideration and orders of Government, letter No.628/M dated 24th June 1901, from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, suggesting the purchase of six more fly-shuttle looms, at the rate of Rs.60/- each and stating that the cost may be met out of the Manufacture profits of the Central Jail, for the ensuing year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

"By Order"



Personal Assistant to the
Offg: Inspector General of Prisons.



SECTION	<u>P 87</u>	<u>12</u>
FILE No.	<u>170/101</u>	
SERIAL No.	<u>6</u>	
<u>Revised</u>		

Letter no 944 dated 5
the 27th June 1901, from
the J. General of Prisons
in Mysore soliciting
sanction to the pur-
chase, out of the
manufacture profits
of the Central jail, Bangalore,
for the current year of
~~more~~ fly-shuttle looms
for at a cost of Rs
60 each, for use in
the said jail.

NO. 862-63 ^{2nd 15th Pr.} 18.7-01.
992

To, The J. Genl of Prisons
in Mysore. ^{By the original}

order thereon.

The purchase of six ^{fly} shuttle looms is sanctioned,

" The Comptroller ^{proposed}
to the Govt of Mysore -

subject to the condition that

Sd/-

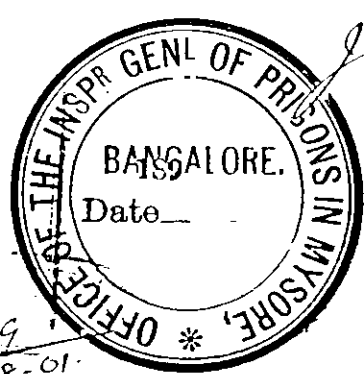
Recd 10/7.

the Departmental ^{is able to} ~~but~~ point $\frac{1}{2}$
out some definite source
(by appropriation or otherwise)
in the sanctioned Budget-
from which the charge
can be met. The
proposal to debit the cost-
to "Manufacture - profits"
is not admissible

~~11-7-01~~

~~11-7-01~~
Secr

SECTION 185 16
 FILE No. 172-1122
 SERIAL No. 7
 FROM 1549
2.8-01



170

To The Secy. to Government
 Genl. & Rev. Depatt.

Dated 31st July 1901.

Despatched

Received

General No. 1158
 No. J

Enclosure No.

With reference to Govt. Pross:
 No: 862-63/J. 92 dt. 18th July 1901,
 reports that the purchase of 6
 looms may be made out of the
 Permanent advance of Rs. 1200/-
 sanctioned for the Manufacturing
 Depatt. of the Bangalore Central
 Jail.

Jrd
 2.8.01

H.
 3.8.01

15
From

The Offg: Inspector General of Prisons
in Mysore, Bangalore.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Dated 31st July 1901.

No. 1158
J

Sir,

With reference to Government Proceedings No. ⁸⁶²⁻⁶³J.92 of the 18th July 1901, sanctioning the purchase of 6 fly-shuttle looms subject to the condition that the Inspector General is able to point out some definite source (by re-appropriation or otherwise) in the sanctioned Budget from which the charge can be met, and stating that the proposal to debit the cost to "Manufactures" is not admissible, I have the honor to report that, I am directed by the Officiating Inspector General to recommend that the looms in question, be purchased out of the Permanent advance of Rs.1200/- sanctioned for the Manufacturing Department of the Bangalore, Central Jail, in Government Proceedings No. ¹⁶⁷⁶⁴⁻⁶⁵J.1668 dated 17th June 1901, as there are no other funds available to meet the cost of the said looms, which are required entirely for the use of the Jail Manufactures.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

"By Order"



Personal Assistant
For Offg: Inspector General of Prisons.



SECTION	<u>P. 187</u>
FILE No.	<u>~~P. 187~~ 108</u>
SERIAL No.	<u>Read</u>

for a. h. i.

Letter no 1158 dated
 the 31st July 1901, from the
 J. General of Prisons in my-
 sore, stating with reference
 to Govt Pro: no 862-63 of
 the 18th idem, that ^{J 92} the
 loans in question be
 purchased out of the
 permanent advance of
 Rs 1000 sanctioned in
 Govt Pro: no 16764-65
^{J 1668}
 dated the 17th June 1901
 as ^{no} other funds are ~~not~~
~~as there are no other~~
~~funds~~ available to
 meet the said ex-
 -pende.

Order thereon. 3609
^{J. 200}

7/31/01. Govt observe
 that

that it is not correct
to debit the cost of the
loans to permanent
& advance which is
not an item in the
budget. The I. L. L.
is ^{therefore} requested to sug-
gest some other
sanctioned head of
of expenditure.

[Secy's order

29/3/14
Mr. Secy.

To,
The I. L. L. of ~~Prisons~~
Prisons, Mysore.

recd
27/4/01-

By Secy.
30/5/14

SECTION F D T 18

FILE No. 12064/02 18901. 3395
10-9-01

FROM Major J. Smyth D.A.D., D.M.S.
Offg. Insp. Genl. of Prison
in Mysore.

To
A. V. Nanjundayya Esq. D.A.D., D.M.S.
Secy. to Government
Genl. & Prov. Dep't

Dated 7th September 1901.

Despatched

Received

General No. 1340
No. 7

Enclosure No.

With reference to Govt. Pross.
No. 3609 dt. 31st Augt. 1901, States
J. 280 that the cost of the looms referred
to may be met out of the General
Savings in the current year's
Budget & ca.

Inc
10.9.01
H. J. with up.
10.9.01

From ,

Major J. G. H. D., - L. M. S.,

Offg: Inspector General of Prisons

in Mysore, Bangalore.

To

H. V. Hanjuna Raja Esq: M. A. M. L.

Secretary to the Government of Mysore

General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore.

Dated 7th September 1901.

No. 1340
J

Sir,

With reference to Government Proceedings No. ³⁶⁰⁹J.280 dated
31st August 1901, observing the incorrectness in debitting the
cost of the fly-shuttle looms required for the Bangalore Central
Jail, to permanent advance, which is not an item in the Budget and
requesting to suggest some other sanctioned head of expenditure,
I have the honor to state that the cost of the looms referred to
may be met out of General Savings in the current year's Jail
Budget, there being no other head that I can point out.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. Choksi

Personal Assistant

For Offg: Inspector General of Prisons.



20

SECTION	P. U. T.
FILE No.	17060405
SERIAL No.	60

Read: Correspondence ending with letter No. 1340 dated the 7th September 1901, from the

Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore, suggesting that the cost of the looms ordered to be purchased for the use of the Central jail, Bangalore, in Govt. Proceedings No. 862-63/92 dated the 18th July 1901 may be debted out of the general savings in the current year's jail Budget.

Order thereon No. 5451-2/826-9-01/8409

The suggestion of the Inspector General is approved.

The U. of Prisons
in Mysore

21/9/01

21-9-01

25/9
Secretary

for the manufacturing dept of
central jail

88. To the I. G. of Prisons

31. 8. 01

no 3609 - J 280.

observes that it is not correct to debit
the cost of looms to permanent advance
and requests to suggest some other
source.

89 From the I. G. of Prisons

07. 9. 01

no 1340.

States that the cost of the looms may
be met out of the general savings
in the current year's budget.

90. To the I. G. of Prisons & the Com
no 5451-2 8. 26. 9.

Approves of the suggestion made
by the Inspector General of
Prisons.

Indred. K. P. A. K. K. K.